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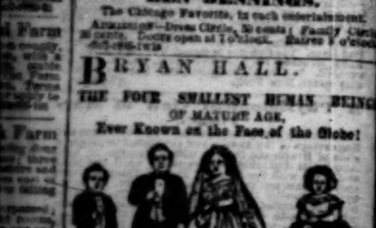

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The reader will find in this morning's TRIBUNE a lucid statement of the question of exchange of prisoners, from Maj. Gen. Hitchcock. Reduced to its simplest form the matter of difference may be thus stated. We hold 40,000 unexchanged rebels, and they hold 13,000 Federal soldiers. They insist that we shall send to them the 40,000 prisoners we hold, and receive in lieu thereof the 13,000 they hold, by which we would be cheated 27,000. Furthermore they insist upon the right of hanging our colored soldiers and their white officers that may be taken prisoners. As to the 27,000 unexchanged rebels, they modestly propose to receive them on parole, pledged not to bear arms until duly exchanged. But we remember the bad faith practised on us recently, in relation to the Vicksburg prisoners, some of whom were captured at Chattanooga, that had never been exchanged. The 27,000 rebels, if given back to the Confederates, would be declared exchanged, and put into their armies to fight us again. Our Government must not comply with the demands of these [illegible] and treacherous insurgents.

A DECISIVE BATTLE.

We have had a good many unsatisfactory battles in this war—battles which left us just where we were at the end as at the beginning; so many killed and wounded on each side, and one party or the other in possession of the ground; but with scarcely any relative change between the opposing forces.

It is true that such battles, even, make for our side, because we are the stronger party; and the stronger party can more easily repair losses than the weaker. And thus a series of drawn battles would, after a time, wear out the rebellion.

But the last battle at Chattanooga is not of this class. It is, on the other hand, every way a brilliant affair. History does not record a finer action—bolder, fought with better courage, or more complete in its results. It had a beginning, a middle and an end. Nor is there any exception in any part of it. The failure of Sherman to carry the rebel right, at the head of Mission Ridge, is scarcely a seeming exception. True, he did not carry the works, for he alone could hardly expect to beat one-half of Bragg's army massed behind defences; but he helped Granger and Palmer to carry the centre, forts, guns, and Mission Ridge. Their centre gone, their retreat was inevitable.

Thus, from beginning to end, it was a brilliant affair—Hooker's magnificent scaling of Lookout, Sherman's hard work near the mouth of the Chickamauga, and Granger and Palmer's carrying of Mission Ridge.

The battle yields fruits. It gives us ground not only, but ground which is wanted—ground that is strategic, commanding East Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama. It gives us guns and prisoners and restores the *prestige*—and all at a small expense. The Confederacy has scarcely received a harder blow.

It is worth the while in another point of view. Eastern and Western troops fought side by side, and with equal good conduct and almost equal success. It can hardly fail to check that small jealousy which has now and then cropped out since Hooker came upon the ground. The Western men can afford to let the Eastern take a little more care of their clothes than themselves, a thick soft bread and a cup of tea, with a piece of butter, not to be despised, even in the field, if they can be had, and the Eastern can afford the Western some latitude in their free ways—if both fight well when the pinch comes. Gallant action must beget mutual respect.

THE INCOME TAX LAW.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Lewis, proposes various amendments to the internal revenue law, with the view of making it yield more revenue. It seems that the amount derived is vastly below the estimates made when the law was passed. It was then predicted that it would yield one hundred and fifty millions, whereas it does not produce more than half that amount. It is necessary that one hundred and twenty-five millions, at the very lowest, shall be derived from internal taxes, in order to maintain the credit of the nation on a sound footing.

There is one change that ought to be made in the income tax part of the law. As it now stands, if a man returns one dollar less than $10,000 of profits, he is taxed three cents less than $300; but if he shall return a dollar more than $10,000, he is taxed $500.05. The difference of two dollars in his income increases his taxes $200.02. The effect of this unjust and inequitable clause is to tempt men to commit frauds on the revenue by making false returns.

The five per cent should be levied on the excess over $10,000, and not on the whole $10,000, in which case people would be satisfied. We would propose the following schedule for income tax in lieu of the present one, believing that it would yield twice as much revenue, and be satisfactory to the great body of the people. Men do not object to paying money to help put down the rebellion to save the Union, but they want the burden laid equitably and justly.

First—Tax the excess of all incomes over $600 and under $6,000 three per cent. Second, tax incomes exceeding $6,000 on the excess of that sum four per cent. up to $10,000, and five per cent. on all excess above that sum. For example, if a man's income be $900, his tax should be three per cent. on $300, or six dollars. If his income be $6,000 his tax would be $162—on the first $6,000, less the $600 exempted, and [illegible] on the next $2,000; total $243 on the whole. If his income be $12,000 his tax would be three per cent. on $5,400, four per cent. on $4,000, and five per cent. on $2,000. This would be a much more equitable rate than the present one, and would yield more revenue.

Again, the exemption of six hundred dollars ought to cover all that should be allowed. At present vast sums are exempted under the head of "necessary repairs," "State, county and municipal taxes." The Federal Government ought not to concern itself about the repairs a man may make on his house or the amount of local taxes he pays. The limit of $600 it was believed, would support the families of the laboring classes, and that it was about all, or rather more, than the bulk of laboring men earned in a year. It was the intention of Congress not to collect any income tax from the mass of the laboring classes. But the law was so framed that not one citizen in a hundred, taking the whole country together, pays a cent of income tax, and hence this important source of revenue does not yield one third or one-half as much as was expected or intended when the act was passed. Multitudes of men worth thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in real estate, pay no income, or next to none, because they are allowed to put in large sums for "repairs" and local taxes, and other exemptions. This [illegible] income tax law has proven [illegible] an abortion as the conscription [illegible], which also was ruined by "exemptions." The Government must have money [illegible] to finish up the war and [illegible] the Union. Let the tax law be [illegible] so that while it is made to yield [illegible] revenue, it shall also be more equitable. The fewer exemptions in either the [illegible] or conscription laws, the better for the [illegible].

CORNER STONES.

No more atrocious proposition has been made in our day, than that which shocked the moral sense of the world, in the shameless announcement of secession leaders that the corner stone of their new government was human slavery. In the progress of knowledge and civilization, the peculiar institution has come to be regarded as the great oppression of humanity; and no bolder defence of public opinion has ever been known. It would be a very strange thing to find anywhere in the civilized world, outside of the Confederacy, any voice raised in support of a form of State polity which avows this most cruel and wicked of all institutions to be its chief support and foundation. We do not remember to have seen anywhere in the North, among all the friends and helpers of secession, either in what may have been written or spoken in times of the highest excitement, or under the rashest or blindest passion, any word in defence of this monstrous proposal to rest a system of government on such a basis. No man at the North, or at least but few, are so hardened in inhumanity, or so reckless of reputation as to hazard their standing and good names in defending an attempt so atrocious.

But it is, nevertheless, difficult to point out any practical difference between the men who thus avow themselves the advocates and champions of slavery, as being the only solid foundation of a republic, and the sole durable cement of united states, and those others who always maintain that emancipation cannot take place under our Constitution, and is sure to destroy our Union. The rebels are bolder, and more outspoken in what they say and do; but they are not in truth working more faithfully and effectually to support and perpetuate human bondage. They struggle to frame together and set up a new Constitution, founded on the basis of slavery; the others struggle no less earnestly to prevent that foundation being removed from the old Constitution. The chiefs of the Confederacy attempt to make their new Union perpetual through slavery; the leaders of this party in the North contend that we can have no Union unless slavery is re-established and protected in it. If the old Constitution cannot stand without slavery, is not slavery essentially its corner stone? If the Union cannot be perpetuated without slavery, is not slavery also the real foundation of the Union? If it be so opprobrious that no man dare lift a voice in its defense, to propose to build a new government on the foundation of slavery, how much less disgraceful and atrocious is it to labor and contend to fasten such a foundation forever under an old government? If a young Union springs into existence, and is such a disgrace to humanity and scandal to the age, because it is fed, nourished and sustained by slavery, what must be the value and nature of an old Union, whose life is maintained and age prolonged by the same inhuman means?

It is in vain that the men who resist emancipation and struggle to prolong the life of slavery, attempt to shield themselves from blame and dishonor, under the pretext that they are not defenders of slavery, or its apologists, but are solely working for the country, and with an eye single to its safety and union. It is plain to all the world, as it must be to themselves, that when they assert and contend that there can be no reconstruction without slavery; and that the Union is impossible with emancipation; they make the existence of slavery necessary and indispensible to the Union and the Constitution. They, like the rebels, proclaim it to be the very foundation and corner stone of the government. And if the rebels who have thus boldly avowed their guilt and crime, have justly brought down upon themselves universal indignation and infamy; these men cannot escape the storm of condemnation, by their flimsy pretences, and cunning ranges of lies. Between these two kinds of master masons there is no choice, save that the rebels are more manly. For they both alike put forth slavery as the corner stone of the Union and the Republic; and both alike condemn a Constitution as sure to prove a failure, and a Union as sure not to endure, unless founded on that corner stone. The stone that the fathers, the first builders, would have rejected, is thus made the chief stone of the corner.

ANOTHER AVENUE OPEN.

"What shall we do with them?" is the question which seemed insuperable to a great many two years ago, and is a trouble to some yet. So far had the northern mind got penetrated with the slaveholding idea, that a black man was some different kind of being, with no human nature in him; but a sort of cross with some unimaginable monster, that he could not be relied on to be turned loose; but must be led by a halter or kept in a cage, for safety to others and himself. Strange to say, the black man acts very much like any other man, with the same chances. He can take care of himself if others will just let him alone, after the same way they do a Celt or a Teuton.

For instance, read this from a letter dated at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 18:

"On the 2d instant Gen. Saxton issued a circular to the freedmen, authorizing them to locate on the lands in that department which are about to be sold by the Tax Commissioners, not exceeding twenty acres for each head of a family. The description of the land, when located, to be accompanied by the deposit of the government price, about $1.25 per acre.

"It was to be feared that unless some organized movement was made by the freedmen for the purchase of the soil on which they had toiled and suffered for so many years, it would pass into the hands of speculators, who might not deal fairly with them. It was in order to enable them to make such a movement that the circular in question was issued.

"The system inaugurated by it has been but a few days in operation, and it works better than could have been expected, even by the most sanguine friends of the freedmen. These negroes are marking out their twenty-acre lots all over the department, and I have been informed to-day by Mr. Ketchum, who receives the deposits, that on this island alone over two thousand dollars have been paid by the freedmen to secure their homes. The idea that they can become landholders fills them with delight, and there is no doubt but the soil will be well cultivated. The negroes who bought lands last year have done well. One man—Kit Green—will clear more than two thousand dollars, and another—Henry Pope—nearly as much, from their cotton crops alone."

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Quite a tri-angular contest came off at the New York municipal election on Tuesday last. There were three candidates run for Mayor: Boole, the regular copperhead candidate, and favorite of the Irish "democracy"; Gunther, independent, of War Democratic politics, and the favorite of the Germans, and Blunt, the candidate of the Republican organization. However, a large number of the latter helped to bring out and supported Gunther, believing that Blunt could not be elected, and that Boole, the chief of the "ring," and captain of the "forty thieves," must be defeated. The election was very animated, and the vote cast was some 10,000 larger than at the State election a month previous. The result was as follows:

Boole, copperhead, and Irish candidate	[illegible]
Gunther, War Dem. and German candidate	[illegible]
Blunt, straight Republican	19,[illegible]

At least 6,000 Republicans voted for Gunther—enough to have elected Blunt had they stuck to their own man, but Gunther may make a good Mayor. Neither the peace sneaks like Wood, nor the robbers of the "ring" can use him.

A slave auction was advertised in New Orleans the other day. A woman named Lavinia and her two boys were to be sold to the highest bidder. But for some reason the thing did not happen. The sale was postponed. It has been supposed that slave auctions were over in New Orleans, and we rather think they are. The remnants of the chivalry there may possibly try once in a while to bring back the good old times, but one auction would last a good while thereabouts. They may as well give it up.

Death of Capt. J. B. Taft.

We were pained to learn of the death of Captain Jerome B. Taft, of Freeport, who was drowned on the 2d inst., while skating on the Pecatonica river. The ice was thin, but there were scores on it at the time. He went too far in the direction of an open place and broke through. He came up once and called for help, and immediately sank again. Skiffs were brought and launched into the river, and grappling hooks were thrown into the water, and a search commenced for the body. In an hour and a half after he had disappeared, the body was found within two rods of where he went down. He was a good swimmer, but did not seem to make any use of his skill to save his life. A mark or bruise was found on the forehead. Perhaps he was stunned and rendered unconscious at the time he broke through.

When the war broke out, Capt. Taft was residing in Oswego county, N. Y. He was among the first to volunteer; he raised a company for the 80th New York infantry, and served as a captain during the first year of the war in the army of the Potomac. Ill health obliged him to resign. He returned home, and after a partial recovery of his health he removed to Freeport, Ill., and for the last sixteen months has practised his profession as a lawyer. He was a young man of genial nature, and possessed a high sense of honor. He was an ardent Unionist, and as a public speaker was an orator of superior ability. He was [illegible]. He was the delegate from his Congressional district to the National Convention of the Union League. His remains passed Eastward last evening, for interment by the side of those of his father, at Fulton, N. Y.,—accompanied by his sorrow-stricken widow and a brother-in-law.

Poor Taft! We saw him only a week ago in high spirits, rejoicing over the brightening prospects of his country. He had fixed on last evening as the time he would pass through our city *en route* to Washington to be present at the opening of Congress, and to take his seat in the National Convention of the U. L. A.; but at the time appointed, all that remains are going on a different journey, and all his buoyant hopes of a long life of honorable usefulness are suddenly extinguished forever.

Another Peace Project.

The London *Times* publishes a project for peace in America, by a Northern gentleman writer. He says if the war goes on for a time, from mere momentum, perhaps, it must be let alone, but it should be turned as soon as possible from attempted conquest to a war for limits and terms of settlement. He suggests that negotiations be opened at once with the Richmond Government for such settlements, and making more formal recognition of the matters for discussion—the Confederates, of course, to be recognized *de jure*—and navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and in the event of Maryland joining the South, the Susquehanna and Chesapeake to be free, with a common tariff for the two Confederacies.

Coming Round.

At a war meeting held in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday last, Col. Isaac Davis, one of the leading Democrats in the State, said, in the course of a speech made on the occasion:

"Allusions have been made, by the eloquent officer who has just taken his seat, to the subject of slavery. I don't propose to say anything about that matter. It is an institution I abhor and loathe. As an institution it is between the upper and nether millstones, and will be ground to powder. [Great applause.] If this foul blot is erased, we will forever shout 'glory!' 'hallelujah!' The present is the greatest conspiracy of which we have any account since angels undertook to overthrow the Almighty."

Thus, they are all coming round, all in favor of the war and the Union. Few men can be found to-day with hardihood enough to call themselves copperheads.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE.—Great excitement exists in Knox county growing out of the assignment made last week by G. P. Dunn & Co., the Galesburgh bankers. The deed of assignment was made on the 30th of November, and conveys, in addition to the real estate, about $70,000 in personal property, $20,000 of which is in money. Mr. Dunn, immediately upon making the assignment, left for parts unknown with his family, and nothing has been heard of him since. The assignee is D. H. Frisbie, Esq., of Galesburgh. The sums due to soldiers, and soldiers families, to Knox College, to Lombard College, to all literary, benevolent, and charitable institutions, to the City of Galesburgh, and to officers and attorneys for moneys deposited by them as collections for other parties, are made preferred debts by the deed of assignment. It is the prevailing opinion that depositors will lose the whole amount of their deposits.

Hon. N. B. Smithers, Secretary of State of Delaware, having resigned the position in order to take his seat in the coming Congress, Adjutant General Samuel M. Harrington, Jr., of Wilmington, has been commissioned to fill the vacancy, for the term expiring January 1867. Mr. Harrington is a lawyer of eminent ability, and has eloquently advocated the Union cause in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware during the late political campaigns. He was an original member of the Republican party of Delaware, and is an earnest supporter of Emancipation, Confiscation and other Radical measures. He is the son of the distinguished Judge Harrington, Chancellor of the State of Delaware.

A characteristic story of the President is narrated in a letter from Washington. When the telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln that "firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville," he remarked that he was "glad of it." Some person present, who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Lincoln should be "glad of it," and so expressed himself. "Why, you see," responded the President, "it reminds me of Mistress Sallie Ward, a neighbor of mine, who had a very large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out-of-the-way place, upon which Mistress Sallie would exclaim, 'There's one of my children that isn't dead yet.'"

The returns are nearly complete from the camps and the result sums up as follows:

VOTES OF SOLDIERS, 1863.

States	Union.	Copper.	Total.
Ohio	41,6[illegible]	2,[illegible]	44,014
Iowa	16,791	2,904	19,695
Wisconsin (in part)	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Missouri (in part)	5,0[illegible]	[illegible]	5,3[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	78,114

Here is a Union majority of 66,690 in a vote of 78,114; or more than ninety-two per cent. in favor of the old flag and the crushing out of the rebellion. Yet the Democrats do all the fighting—of course.

A decree of the Prussian Minister of the Interior Count Eulenberg, notifies that three German papers published in the United States, viz: The *Staats Zeitung* of New York, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and the *Anzeiger des Westens* of St. Louis, are prohibited from circulating in that country for the future, on account of offences committed by them against certain paragraphs of the Prussian press law. The copperhead papers of this country ought at once to pronounce the Prussian Government and especially the Minister of the Interior—abolitionists.

The Buffalo *Courier*, an organ of the Vallandigham Peace Democracy of the Chicago *Times* stripe, characterized the recent inaugural ceremonies of the soldiers' cemetery as "The National Wake at Gettysburg." The body of the article was more atrocious than the heading. No person but an ingrain traitor and a soulless wretch would have ever perpetrated such an insult upon the memory of our gallant dead who have fallen in defense of their country.

Punishment has followed swift upon Mr. Hawthorne's sad fault in singing praises of President Pierce in his book—"Our Old Home." Blackwood's Magazine for December says: "We infer from the passage in which the Wrong and Right are dignified with capital letters, that Mr. Hawthorne is an Abolitionist!"

Hon. David Bronson, from 1841 to 1843 one of the representatives in Congress from Maine, and nominated at one time as the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, died on the 20th ult., while on a visit to his son, the Rector of St. Michael's Parish, Talbot county, Maryland.

The Galena *Advertiser* of the 1st inst. contained the valedictory of Horace H. Houghton, and the salutatory of Messrs. James B. Brown and George K. Shaw, who have purchased the establishment.

THE BATTLES OF CHATTANOOGA.

How Missionary Ridge was Won—Events following the Capture of Lookout Mountain—Gen. Meigs' Graphic Sketch.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MISSION RIDGE, Nov. 28, 1863.

Events have followed in such rapid succession since the date of my account of the capture of Lookout Mountain, and until this moment, night and day, I have been so constantly engaged that I have had no time to write you of the incidents succeeding that most brilliant undertaking. You will recollect that my account was written on the "Summit of Lookout," on the evening of the day of the battle, and before any estimate had been officially made of the casualties. The regiments engaged have not yet prepared statements of losses, but I am confident I did not underrate them. I might have said—what I believe I did not say—that in that attack the right and left of the line, which extended in *echelon* from the top to the base of the western slope of the mountain, were held by Gen. Whitaker's and Col. Grose's brigades of the 1st division, 4th army corps, respectively. Gen. Whitaker's command was first inside the rebel works on the profile of the mountain, and were closely followed by Col. Grose's brigade. It will gratify your readers to learn that in that magnificent assault Illinois regiments divided the honors with Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The 84th, 59th, 75th, and other regiments whose names do not now occur to me, behaved grandly.

After leaving the mountain on the evening of the 24th, I rode down to our old camping ground in Lookout Valley, and after sending my dispatches, lay down until daylight. I then saddled my horse and rode up to the white house, half way up Lookout, where I joined Gen. Cruft.

About noon Gen. Hooker issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 11TH AND 12TH CORPS, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Nov. 25, 1863.
[General Orders No. 6.]

The following extract from a telegram received is promulgated in compliance with orders.

The splendid achievements of the troops engaged in the assault and capture of Lookout Mountain yesterday, has elicited from the General commanding the Department, his warmest congratulations; and it is with the highest satisfaction they are communicated to you.

The triumphs of yesterday, the successive gallant charges up the sides of the mountain over the enemy's entrenchments, with their successful results, will be remembered as long as the giant peak of Lookout shall be their mute but eloquent monument. No words of the Major General commanding can express his admiration for the conduct and valor displayed during the operations of yesterday by the troops engaged, including the 1st division 4th Army Corps, (Gen. Cruft's) with the 2d division of the 12th Corps (Gen. Geary's).

[Extract.]

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24, 1863.

Major General Hooker:

The General commanding the Department, congratulates you most heartily upon your glorious success to-day, and desires that you convey his warmest thanks to the troops under your command, for their valorous conduct.

(Signed,) J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major Gen. Chief of Staff.

By command of Major Gen. Hooker.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Major Gen. Chief of Staff.

The fruits of this victory are the possession of Lookout, the capture of 2,000 prisoners, 2,000 stands of arms, and two pieces artillery.

ROSSVILLE.

Shortly after the above order was issued, Gen. Cruft received orders to descend Lookout and join Gen. Osterhaus and Gen. Geary, who were marching upon Rossville. In this march Gen. Osterhaus had the advance and the right, Gen. Cruft the centre, and Gen. Geary the left. Gen. Osterhaus threw out his skirmishers and moved in line of battle from the base of Lookout, over the ground formerly occupied by Longstreet. He was not seriously opposed, except at the crossing of Chattanooga Creek, where he encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and three pieces of artillery planted in the gap of Missionary Ridge. It did not take many minutes to dislodge the former, and he was able, by vigorously pushing forward his advance, to capture one of the latter. At Rossville—so called from the Indian Chief John Ross, who formerly resided here—Gen. Osterhaus captured also a quantity of commissary stores, provisions, corn, &c.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

This ridge, as you know, is a high hill extending from the river east of Chattanooga, in a southerly direction for a long distance. At Rossville the ridge breaks, leaving a narrow gap through which the road runs. This is the gap by which Bragg's army left the valley on the night of the capture of Lookout. By Gen. Osterhaus' energy we took possession of this pass, and the extreme crest of the ridge towards Rossville. Through some misapprehension of orders, this officer, instead of holding it when once in possession, retired his forces into the gorge at its base. At this juncture, orders were issued by Gen. Hooker to carry the Ridge. Osterhaus was to take the Valley on the right, Cruft the crest, and Geary Chattanooga Valley on the left—the entire force to move simultaneously, the centre to connect with the right and left. At the same instant the three divisions moved. The centre was headed by General Cruft and staff, without the usual precaution of throwing out the skirmish party, because Gen. Osterhaus had so recently vacated it, and there was no apprehension of danger. It seems, however that during the time which intervened in Gen. Osterhaus' abandonment of the crest and the time we reached it, the enemy had occupied it with Stuart's division. All unsuspicious of danger, we moved up the steep hill side, when all at once we were greeted by a volley of musketry from the rebel line of skirmishers, followed by another in line of battle just in the rear. You may be sure there was a scattering of that staff and escort. I am free to confess that for one, I was fearfully demoralized, and sought the cover of the timber at a double-quick. The surprise over, the line of battle was formed by Colonel Grose' brigade, under fire, and we were soon hotly engaging the enemy. It was a remarkable circumstance, that Gen. Cruft fought the rebels entrenched in the same breastworks which he himself had constructed on the night of the 20th of September, after the repulse at Chickamauga. The fire was incessant for the first half hour, when the rebels began to yield the ground, and then the first line went in on a charge, carrying everything before them. This first charge secured us over an hundred prisoners, besides turning a large number both right and left, who eventually fell in the hands of Generals Geary and Osterhaus. So we drove them for three miles, until nearly opposite Chattanooga, with uniform and unvarying success, always repulsing, and always carrying the position sought, until darkness fell and we were obliged to suspend active operations and go into bivouac. The net results of the carrying of Missionary Ridge by Generals Geary, Cruft, and Osterhaus, were nearly eight hundred prisoners, one hundred killed, and probably three or four hundred wounded. Our own loss was not a tenth of that number. I cannot give you the exact figures.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

While this was going on Sherman was fighting the rebels east of the ridge, and Parker and Granger were fighting him on the left. Of the two latter engagements I cannot inform you, except that they were generally successful, and eventuated in gaining the position sought, and holding it. The capture of the left of the ridge caused us a loss of nearly two thousand men, but we took a large number of prisoners, and forty pieces of artillery.

Just before we went into bivouac we encountered the troops from Chattanooga, encamped on the ground immediately surrounding Gen. Bragg's headquarters.

A. H. BODMAN.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

EVENTS OF WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25TH.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25.

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON LOOKOUT.

Wednesday morning came, and as soon as the sun's rays were warm enough to disperse the mists from the mountains, all eyes were turned toward the summit of Lookout. A wild and deafening cheer ran along our lines. The banner of beauty and of glory was floating from the very crest of the mountain—from that gigantic pile of rocks whence rebel cannon had so long been hurling missiles of death toward the city. The enemy on Lookout had not been able to rally after his disastrous defeat of the day before. He had fled during the night; and the disjointed fragments of his force, belonging to Stevenson's division, were moved around to the right of his line, in order to withstand the storm which it was perceived would soon burst from our left.

Capt. John Wilson, 8th Kentucky, had the honor of being the first to plant the flag upon the now deserted rebel citadel.

Thus had Hooker and the brave men under him again established their claim to the gratitude and admiration of their countrymen.

HOOKER DESCENDS THE MOUNTAIN.

But still grander events were hurrying onward, and leaving the 8th Kentucky upon the summit of the mountain, "fighting Joe" descended early in the morning, crossed Chattanooga Creek, and joined Johnson's Division upon the right of our position.

Hugh Ewing's division had previously left its position upon the mountain, and passing over to the left, had joined General Sherman, forming upon his right. Thus was completed our immense line of battle, extending from the Knoxville road on the right, to the north end of Mission Ridge upon the left, a distance of about six miles. On the left division was on the extreme right; then Geary's; then Johnson's; then Sheridan's; then Wood's; then Baird's; then Schurz's; then Steinwehr's; then Ewing's; then John E. Smith's, with Morgan L. Smith upon the extreme left. Whitaker and Grose's brigades fought with Hooker; Jeff. C. Davis was in reserve on the extreme left; and Howard's two divisions might also be considered in reserve. The enemy's line of battle coincided with the line of Mission Ridge, he occupying all of it (with lines of rifle-pits at the foot) except the portion from which he had been dislodged by Sherman.

ON BALD KNOB.

Early in the morning I took position upon the knob held by Willich's brigade of Wood's division, known as Bald Knob, from which the entire battle-field could be distinctly seen.

The morning was raw and cold, but the sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky. The prospect was beautiful in the extreme. The entire valley was before you, surrounded by walls of everlasting adamant, and watered by the finest river on the continent. Toward the north, you looked across the low ground through which ran the railroads; feasted your eyes upon the winding Tennessee, glittering like silver in the sunlight; and then looked beyond, until the view was bounded by the giant Cumberlands.

Westward you beheld the town of Chattanooga, the nearer portion, however, hidden by the frowning battlements of Fort Wood, from whose guns ever and anon a puff of smoke burst forth, a thundering explosion shook the earth, and a screaming, shrieking missile went tearing through the air, bent, like a destroying angel, upon its work of death. The winding river, for a mile, apparently, pursuing the same course, again met the eye, tending southward to pass between Moccasin Point and Lookout Mountain; northward again, skirting between Stringer's Ridge and a low range in Lookout Valley, dividing itself into two great arms to embrace the beautiful Williams's Island and then sweeping away majestically to the northwest, around the point of Raccoon Mountain.

Southwest the point of the Lookout itself, always the most prominent feature of this landscape, rose grandly in the sunlight, while east and south the view was bounded by Mission Ridge, on which were ranged the legions with which Bragg expected to stay the march of loyalty, and uphold the cause of treason.

REBEL LINE OF BATTLE.

Breckinridge's corps was on the left of the enemy's line. Hardee occupied the centre, and part of Buckner's corps, with the Georgia State troops and other fragmentary bodies, held the right. Bragg's headquarters, a small house on Mission Ridge, in southeast direction, was plainly visible, and served as a mark for many an ambitious artillerist that day. Singularly enough, too, as if to attract special attention, the enemy's largest cannon were placed in battery near his house.

INDIVIDUALS UPON BALD KNOB.

Let us glance around us now and see who occupy this little knob from which we are gazing upon the animated scene we have described. Since Napoleon stood in the midst of his marshals, on that eventful morning when the sun of Austerlitz broke from behind the eastern walls of the world, scarcely had a more distinguished group of personages been collected together than that which I there beheld.

There was Gen. Smith, Chief of the Engineer Department, a useful, illustrious, scientific man, concealing, under a somewhat repellant exterior, a generous kindly nature.

There was Hunter, without command, but assisting by counsel—Hunter, honest, patriotic, conscientious, bold.

There was Meigs, too, smooth, plausible, discreet and wise.

There was the keen, talented, energetic, capable Wood.

Willich, brave, unselfish, and true—an old veteran, animated by the hopes and ardor of youth.

Gordon Granger, brave, able, sensible, rough.

Reynolds, in whom courage, and courage, gallantry and prudence, firmness and moderation, wisdom and enthusiasm, are all combined.

Thomas, cold, stern, earnest, unbending, dignified, erect.

And there, too, was the king among his compeers, the "giant among giants," a man whose placid countenance, which apparently no care could disturb, was lighted up by a piercing eye, whose gaze nothing could escape—a mild, quiet, unassuming man—the solid, sound, subtile, persevering, comprehensive Grant.

Such was the stage—such were the actors.

FIGHT UPON THE LEFT—THE HEROES OF VICKSBURG ATTACK TUNNEL HILL.

The battle began upon the extreme left. Sherman, about 10 a. m., taking an attack upon Tunnel Hill, a point of Mission Ridge just south of the one we had occupied the night before, and separated from it by a small ravine. Gen. Corse's brigade and Col. Jones', supported by Col. Loomis' brigade to the rear and right, advanced to the assault, fought gallantly for a time, fully developed the enemy's position, and then fell back to their intrenchments.

An hour after, the attack was resumed. Gen. Matthies' and Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigades of John E. Smith's division, reinforced afterward by Raume's brigade stepped gallantly from behind their works, and marched as if on parade up the hill, to the [illegible] of which was a large cleared field, until, despite a plunging fire from the enemy's artillery upon the crest, they entered the timbered portion near the summit; were met by showers of stones and rifle balls, as well as by a storm of grape; but still refused to retire, and lay down within a hundred yards of the muzzles of the rebel cannon!

GENERAL HOWARD'S MEN ENGAGED.

Gen. Howard's troops also became engaged here, and though at times somewhat roughly handled, behaved in a manner highly honorable to themselves and the noble men who lead them.

THE ENEMY MASS UPON THE LEFT.

Gen. Baird's division of the 14th Corps was at this time marching by the flank, in front of Fort Wood, for the purpose of taking position between Gen. Wood's division and Howard's left. This movement of his, plainly perceived by the enemy, fully impressed them with the conviction that our grand assault was to be made upon their right, and instantly a massive column of their forces began to move northward along the crest of the ridge. It was a splendid spectacle as regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, filed off toward our left: and it was well for Sherman's brave men that they could not see those battalions, for they impressed each beholder with an idea of almost resistless power.

REPULSE OF OUR LEFT.

Suddenly the storm burst upon Matthies' brigade and the left of Howard. The fierce flames from thirty pieces of artillery leaped athwart and across the ravine which separated the two hills, and a flash of lightning from ten thousand muskets blinded the eyes of our men. They rose from the ground and returned the fire; they even endeavored to advance, but, against such overwhelming odds, to persevere in either was annihilation; Gen. Matthies was wounded and disabled; a score of officers were shot down; files of our soldiers were swept away at each discharge, and at last, unable longer to endure this useless slaughter, they broke and fled down the hill. For a moment the heart of the beholder was filled with anguish as he saw them hastening in wild confusion back across the field over which they had so gallantly advanced; but he felt reassured when he saw that the moment they had got beyond the fire of musketry, and while still in full range of the enemy's cannon, they re-formed their ranks and were ready for another combat! But their work for the day was over.

THE CRISIS.

And now came the great crisis of the battle.

The men who held in their hands the destinies of the army, had marked from their position on Bald Knob the movement of the rebel legions toward the left, and in an instant perceived their advantage. In the face of three such leaders as Bard, Wood and Sheridan, Bragg was repeating the old fatal error which lost the Allied armies Austerlitz and the Union Chickamauga—he was weakening his center and making a flank movement in the presence of his enemy.

In an instant Granger and Palmer hurled Wood and Sheridan down the slope of the ridge upon which they had been posted, and Baird across the lower ground to the left. Through the woods concealing the rifle-pits they charged, and burst like a torrent into and over the same, scattering the terrified rebels who occupied them like thistle down or chaff.

THE SOLDIERS DISOBEY ORDERS.

Here, according to original orders, our lines should have halted; but the men were no longer controllable. Baird had carried the rifle-pits in front of his position, and the shout of triumph rousing the blood to a very frenzy of enthusiasm, rang all along the line. Cheering each other forward, the tree divisions began to climb the ridge.

A fiery mass
Of living valor rolling on the foe!

The whole Ridge blazed with artillery. Direct, plunging and cross fire from a hundred pieces of cannon were hurled upon that glorious band of heroes scaling the Ridge, and when they were half way up, a storm of musket balls was flung into their very faces.

In reply to the rebel cannon upon the Ridge, Fort Wood, Fort Negley, and all our batteries that could be placed in position, opened their sublime music.

TUMULT OF THE BATTLE.

The storm of war was now abroad with supernatural power, and as each successive volley burst from the cloud of smoke which overspread the contending hosts, it seemed that ten thousand mighty echoes wakened from their slumbers, went groaning and growling around the mountains, as if resolved to shake them from their bases, then rolled away down the valleys, growing fainter and fainter, until extinguished by echoes of succeeding volleys, as the distant roar of the cataract is drowned in the nearer thunders of the cloud.

MISSION RIDGE STORMED.

And still the Union troops passed on, scaling, unwaveringly the sides of Mission Ridge. The blood of their comrades renders their footsteps slippery; the toil of the ascent almost takes away their breath; the rebel musketry and artillery mow down their thinned ranks—but still they press on! Not one falters, they even seem to run. The color bearers press ahead, and plant their flags far in advance of the troops; and at last, O moment of supremest triumph, they reach the crest, and rush like an avalanche upon the astonished foe. Whole regiments throw down their arms and surrender, the rebel artillerists are bayoneted by their guns, and the cannon which had a moment before been thundering on the Union ranks, are now turned about, pouring death and terror into the midst of the mass of miserable fugitives who are rushing down the eastern slope of the ridge.

JOHNSON AND HOOKER.

Almost simultaneously with this immortal charge, Hooker threw his forces through a gap in the ridge upon the Rossville road, and hurled them upon the left flank of the enemy, while Johnson charged this portion of their line in front. Already demoralized by the spectacle upon their right, they offered but a feeble resistance, were captured by hundreds, or ran away like frightened sheep.

THE ENEMY ENDEAVOR TO RESTORE THE DAY.

One fierce effort was made by the rebel leaders to retrieve the day. The left wing of Gen. J. B. Turchin's brigade of Baird's division, had taken possession of a small work constructed by the enemy on that portion of Mission Ridge nearly opposite Fort Wood. Before he could arrange his regiments inside, the rebels, gathering up all the unrouted fragments of such force as they had upon the centre, charged Turchin with a determined fury excelling anything they had displayed upon that part of the field during the day.

Turchin's brigade had been, for two long years, overthrown, both rebels and their sympathizers in every field where he had met them, was not to be conquered now, while flushed with his crowning victory. His left wing stood firm as a rock against the overwhelming numbers assailing it. The remainder of the brigade was hurried to the rescue upon the double-quick; the rebel fortifications, manned by Union soldiers, blazed like a volcano in the face of the foe. In vain the enemy's officers bravely stepped in front of their men, waved their swords and urged them to the charge. With their comrades falling by scores around them, they could not be induced to advance one foot nearer the citadel of death; and at length, seeing the day irretrievably lost, they wavered, staggered, yielded slowly, and drew off sullenly in the direction of Tunnel Hill. With the exception of this last position, the whole of Mission Ridge was now in our hands.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT—UNIVERSAL ENTHUSIASM.

As the reports from the different portions of the army came in, it is impossible to conceive the joy that filled the hearts of all. Shout answered shout from every hill top; cheer echoed cheer; until at last, the whole basin of Chattanooga, with the surrounding mountains, seemed filled with one mighty throb of exultation; and the sun went down, gilding with his last beams, the scene of as grand a triumph as had ever yet blessed the Union arms.

EVENTS OF THURSDAY, NOV. 26TH—INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE SOLDIERS OVER THE CAPTURED ARTILLERY.

On the summit of the ridge the captured artillery was huddled together in groups, and here, in spite of all my stoicism, I saw another spectacle, of a different nature, which affected me to tears. Numbers of soldiers were standing around the pieces, peering into their huge throats with intense curiosity, passing their hands over every portion even of the carriage wheels, patting the guns as a child pats the head of a dog, and *smiling in each other's faces!* As I gazed upon those men it seemed to me as if I were carried back to another age, and saw before me the sacrifices, the strength, the spirit and the glories of the American Revolution. God bless the soldiers whose deepest and most solemn joy springs from the overthrow of their country's enemies!

WHAT REGIMENT FIRST PLACED ITS FLAG ON THE RIDGE.

I endeavored, with all my power, to ascertain what regiment had first planted its flag on the crest of the ridge. It was impossible to do so, and I predict now that it never will be known. But whatever difference of opinion there may be with regard to the particular regiment to which this honor should be assigned, the illustrious rivals can well afford to be generous to each other, for all agree that five minutes did not elapse from the time our first soldier stood upon the top of the ridge, until a line of Union banners was floating all along the crest.

OUR LEFT WING BLAMELESS.

Gen. Sherman's men did not make quite the same progress on the left as the other portions of the army, but let no one decide on that account that they did not fight as bravely. Their bold attack upon Tunnel Hill drew upon them the concentrated might of half the rebel army, and although some of them gave way in confusion, it was simply because they were assailed by overwhelming numbers. This was particularly the case with Gen. John E. Smith's division.

But they need not even this explanation at my hands. That the courage of the men and the ability of the officers who bore the American flag in triumph at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion Hill and at Vicksburg, is no longer a matter of question.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY ON THURSDAY.

Tunnel Hill had been abandoned by the rebels in the night; and when I left the summit of the Ridge, about noon the right and left wings of our army were advancing, while the center still held its position. No enemy was visible; but columns of smoke rising from various points told that the enemy were burning the bridges over the Chickamauga, and such of his stores as he could not carry away. Sherman was throwing a shell occasionally into some old rebel camps, which came in sight as he advanced. "No use beating those bushes," said old Willich, after closely inspecting these camps through his field-glass, "the bird has flown."

GEN. MEIGS' GRAPHIC SKETCH.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR—On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., General Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade.

The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By nightfall, Gen. Thomas had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. Gen. Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges, brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Gen. Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon, "the traitor's doom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 a. m., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga Creek, and opened communication with Hooker.

Gen. Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliment to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt over the heads of Gens. Grant and Thomas and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

Sherman reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of loaded shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him. Gen. Grant proceeded to the summit, and then only did we know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

Hooker coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of maneuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners, and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss, for so great a victory, is not severe.

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed, but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that the non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statement from Major General Hitchcock—Why the Exchange of Prisoners Was Stopped—Rebel Subterfuges and Quibblings.

Major General Hitchcock has written an important statement to the New York *Times* on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, which throws new light on the subject, explaining why the exchange was stopped and revealing the rebel subterfuges. After quoting from Jeff. Davis' message to the rebel States in January last, declaring it was to be his determination to deliver to the State authorities all commissioned officers captured within the States embraced by the Emancipation Proclamation, and that the practice of the South has been in keeping with that declaration. The writer says:

It has been supposed, even in many parts of the North, that the proposition of Mr. Ould, of the 20th of October, for an exchange of prisoners is fair, and ought to be accepted; but it does not appear to be considered that Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war and receive a like number in return, which would be a most happy consummation that would be at once accepted by this Government. But his proposition is that we shall deliver to him all of the prisoners in our possession, amounting now to about 40,000 men, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged; and then what would Mr. Ould do with those men?

Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against national troops, standing under an unstained national flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle fields within the past few months.

To show the extreme probability of this, it is only necessary to refer to a few facts, beginning with the statement of Mr. Ould to Gen. Meredith, officially communicated to me, that he, Mr. Ould, would "proceed to make declarations of exchanges whenever he conscientiously felt the right so to do, for the purpose of putting men into the field;" thus openly setting aside the cartel and the laws and usages of war in favor of *his* individual sense of right—which sense of right, in Mr. Ould, is so obtuse and wild as to justify him in making use of a "tabular statement" of alleged captures, principally in the Western States, amounting to over 18,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were undoubtedly captured by guerilla parties, and were not soldiers, but, for the most part, peaceable citizens of the country, probably known as friends of the Union, who for that reason were seized and compelled to make an oath not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy; and this class of persons Mr. Ould expects us to accept in exchange for rebel troops, captured mostly at Vicksburg, who, having been paroled in the South, were "declared" exchanged by Mr. Ould, without any conference or understanding with our agent, in violation of the provisions of the cartel, and in violation of the usages of war.

It must be borne in mind that the cartel was virtually abrogated by the message of Mr. Davis; not, indeed, as to its binding character upon the South, for Mr. Davis had no power under the laws of war to abrogate the provisions of that instrument; but his declared purposes, in violation of the cartel, would have fully justified the United States Government in declaring its provisions null and void; while, at the same time, the Government has been at liberty to require its observance on the part of the South.

I do not mean to deny, in the reference just made to the tabular statement prepared by Mr. Ould, but that there were some men included in that statement who had been legitimately made prisoners of war, though not delivered according to the cartel; but, for the most part, the prisoners included in that tabular statement were not set down as having been captured upon any known battle-field, or as having been taken from or with any known Federal commander; nor are they reported as having been delivered to any Federal commander; but they are set down as having been captured at large in the State of Kentucky, nobody knows where; or in the State of Tennessee, or in other States of the West and South; whilst, in no less than four instances, they are reported as having been captured in "Kentucky and Tennessee"—the two States being thus coupled together—making it impossible, from the tabular statement itself, to determine where they were captured, or whether, indeed, any military captures whatever were made, except a few at Chickamauga, and possibly a few at one or two other places.

Mr. Ould is a mere agent under the cartel, and has no powers beyond those recognized in the cartel for the execution of its provisions, yet he has recently assumed to decide an important question, in which he undertook to liberate from the obligations of their parole the whole of the prisoners, some six or seven thousand, captured by General Banks at Port Hudson, and paroled by Gen. Banks under a special agreement with the rebel commander.

The world knows that those prisoners fell *unconditionally* into the hands of Gen. Banks at the surrender of Port Hudson, and General Banks had the power to send them to the North if it had been his pleasure to do so; but he made an agreement with the rebel commander to release them on parole, and released them at Mobile in conformity with the agreement.

The cartel for the exchange of prisoners provided two places for their delivery, to wit: City Point on James River, and Vicksburgh on the Mississippi; but it provided also, that when either of these places should become unavailable by the exigencies of war for the delivery of prisoners, other points might be "agreed upon" by the commanders in the field. This was precisely what happened. Vicksburgh having fallen into the hands of General Grant, had, by that exigency, become unavailable for the delivery of captured rebel soldiers, and when, subsequently, General Banks came into possession of several thousand prisoners by the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, he made an agreement with the rebel General Gardner, their commander, to deliver his prisoners on parole at Mobile, and did so.

Mr. Ould, without any proper authority whatever, assumed to write a letter on the 16th of October last, a copy of which he has not furnished us, but which has been published in a Richmond newspaper, in which he attempts to release all of those prisoners from obligations under their parole, because as he undertakes to decide, they were not delivered at places named in the cartel, when the cartel itself provides for other places of delivery than those expressly named in the cartel, when rendered necessary by the exigencies of war. In the meantime, however, it cannot be doubted that the body of men in question have been put into the field to fight again the Federal troops, by whom they were captured but a few months since; and this, too, without having been exchanged, and without having been properly released from the obligations of their parole.

Since writing the above, I have received an official report from Gen. Meredith, one point in which will be here stated, to-wit: that Gen. Meredith, for the purpose of withdrawing our suffering prisoners from Richmond, distinctly proposed to Mr. Ould that he would send him 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners, as many as he might hold of our men, and receive in return our prisoners held in the South; which proposition, Mr. Ould refused to accept, but said that he would agree to a general exchange, the effect of which undoubtedly would be to cancel the excess of prisoners in our hands by a delivery of about 40,000 for about 13,000; to leave the rebel authorities the entire disposition of such colored troops and their white officers as they might capture; to expose Capt. Kirkaldie, to turn loose again certain notorious guerilla leaders to renew their ravages in Kentucky and Missouri, (neither of which States have ever united with the so-called Southern Confederacy,) to put into the field a fresh army of rebels, to be recaptured; and in short, we should deliberately neutralize or throw away a chief part of the power of the Government at this time, through which there may be some hope, by measures yet to be decided upon, of controlling the action of the authorities in Richmond in their treatment of prisoners of war, and compelling them to respect the laws of war, if they are deaf to those of humanity.

We consider that, at this time, the rebel authorities owe us upon the exchange list more than all the prisoners of war they now hold, as equivalent for the prisoners paroled Gens. Grant and Banks; and even already the question has come up from Gen. Grant's glorious battle-field at Chattanooga, as to what shall be done with a body of the enemy, who, having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburg, have been recaptured in arms at Chattanooga, without having been properly exchanged.

I ought to state here that the Government of the United States would not *haggle* about a few men, more or less, if it were hundreds, or even thousands, if the question was the relief, and that alone, of our suffering prisoners in Richmond; but whoever considers the above statement of facts cannot fail to see that other questions and points are involved, which it is not safe, if it were honorable, for this Government to overlook.

It should be stated, also, that an offer was made to the rebel agent some days ago to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond, under a solemn pledge that they should not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the rebel authorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this Government would pledge itself to both feed and clothe all rebel prisoners in our hands.

This proposition also was rejected, and the Secretary of War was thus greatly restricted in his means of affording immediate relief to our prisoners in Richmond; but they have not been overlooked. God forbid. The Secretary of War has ordered both clothing and provisions to be sent through the rebel lines to sustain them, although those supplies, from the necessity of the case, have been intrusted to the honor and humanity of the enemy, whose agents may or may not permit the supplies to be delivered.

Meantime it is well for the country to understand that this rebellion is to be put down by organized armies in the field, acting upon and destroying organized opposition to the Government, and no real progress can be made except in this direction, to which end the energies of every loyal man in the country should be devoted. The progress already made in suppressing the rebellion may afford the fullest assurance of final success, and this end will appear the more certain, when it is considered that the *Corps d'Afrique*, in the service of the Government, already numbers fifty thousand brave, athletic men, who are fighting in support of this Government, under the guidance of a body of most earnest and intelligent officers, who count their lives as subordinate to the cause they are engaged in.

I undertake to assure my countrymen that the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized, in the facility with which the Government has brought within its power of organization the colored population of the country, and the system contains within itself such powers of expansion, that slavery in the South is inevitably destined to give way before it, when this element is seen to work, as it will, in harmony with the organized loyal power of the nation directed to the preservation of Republican institutions, and the union of the States under one general Government, capable of giving protection to the whole, from both domestic disturbances and foreign invasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK.

Russian Preparations for War.

The *Times* has a conspicuous notice of the present warlike preparations of Russia. Todleben is superintending the works for strengthening Cronstadt and barring the approach to the Neva. In one channel leading to the back of Cronstadt, about three hundred lighters laden with stones have been sunk, so that now, in no part, there is more than four feet of water. In another channel three hundred infernal machines are to be laid, each of which will contain seven pounds of powder, and explode by a slight touch from a vessel passing over. On the main island of Cronstadt several large earthworks are being thrown up. Some of these earthworks are to be covered with seven and one-half inch plates, placed on an angle of forty-five degrees, and curved over the top so as to form a cover. Another means of defense consists of a submarine boat of colossal dimensions, in the construction of which about two hundred tons of iron and steel are to be used: it is to have engines worked by compressed air, to have a very strong beak, with provisions for attaching large cylinders charged with powder to the bottoms of vessels to be fired by electricity.

The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of bull's eyes, and they will regulate the depth at which they swim, keeping quite close to the surface. By the 1st of June, 1864, the Marine Department confidently expects to have at Cronstadt 16 iron-clad vessels, and they consider these a very poor fleet for such a Power as Russia. Enormous exertions are being used to obtain the requisite quantity of guns, with suitable ammunition, for all the forts, earthworks, and ships, and it will perhaps be found that the Russians have really got ahead of England in guns, and shot-guns are now being produced in a dozen factories, working day and night, and in a few days another Hewick will commence. Its production will be solid cast-steel guns, from the 6-pounder to the 11-inch gun, which latter is to fire a 300-pound shell.

To provide the necessary shot and shell to their guns, all the foundries around St. Petersburg have orders varying from 15,000 to 50,000 each. All the shot and shell from 12-pounders upward are for field guns. Round hammered steel shot are also being prepared to suit the naval 60-pound gun. One firm alone has on hand 30,000 of these. Land artillery forces are also adopting the steel guns for their service. In anticipation of war and the supplies of armor plates being stopped, two forges are erecting, capable of making 10,000 or 12,000 tons of armor plates per year. Large supplies of saltpetre have been purchased during the summer, and the powder-works have been extended, and are working night and day. Flour has been very largely bought for delivery in February, and for those places to which the ordinary route is by water in spring, extra prices are being paid for winter delivery. Two years' supply of coals has been provided for the fleet.

French Men-of-War Watching General Banks.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

A startling piece of intelligence from Texas comes to us this afternoon, to the effect that on the first of last month a French squadron of five steam vessels appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, apparently for the purpose of watching the movements of General Banks. The news is communicated to the Boston *Journal*, by a correspondent at Brownsville. There is no reason to doubt the truth of it, I suppose, yet one cannot help wondering why the correspondence of other journals, written at about the same time, are silent on the subject. True or false, however, the item is one that has created much talk down town this afternoon. The bears interpret it as the sure harbinger of a war with France. The steamer which arrived here from New Orleans, on Saturday last, you will remember, brought a bearer of dispatches from General Banks. The gentleman was in such a hurry to reach Washington, I am told, that on proceeding to Jersey City to take the cars, and finding that the half-past seven o'clock train had just started, he desired to make application to the President of the road to have the train detained at Newark, so that he could overhaul it. The President, however, could not be found, and none of the subordinates felt warranted in taking so unusual a step. An extra train would have been chartered, if one could have been got ready. But, as it was, the messenger had to hold over till next day, when he went on in the usual express train. His dispatches are supposed to have had reference to the French movement above alluded to.

FROM KANSAS.

Operations of the Commercial Clique in Kansas—Frauds on the Government—How the Indian Refugees are Fed—Historical Statements—Sufferings of the Indians.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 28, 1863.

My attention has been called to a telegraph dispatch from Washington, contained in a late copy of the New York *Tribune*, to the effect, in substance, that: despatches had been received at the office of the Indian Bureau in Washington, from Fort Larned, stating that several thousand Indians were congregating in that vicinity with hostile intentions; that Mr. Commissioner Dole had quieted them by the distribution of $300,000, and that he urges the Secretary of War to allow these Indians to be mustered into the military service of the Government, as the only means by which they could be controlled. It is somewhat curious that the press, usually so sharp on the scent of a sham or speculation, has not smelt the very fragrant fungus in this and similar dispatches.

ABORIGINAL PHILANTHROPY.

For the last year, hardly a month has passed but what the metropolitan press contains a paragraph of a similar tenor.

They will average one in six weeks for that time. In all of them Mr. Dole has received information which necessitates the doling out of "greenbacks" to large numbers of these ubiquitous red men. If not the direct distribution of money, then it is the organization of an Indian Brigade; the feeding of refugees or the transportation and removal of them from one point to another. But though the Indian might make some appeal of this kind, it does not appear that such appeals applied to the swarms of wasps and hornets, settling and fattening upon the generosity of this people.

A CORMORANT CREW.

For months past the operations of a nest of cormorants in this State have been carefully scrutinized. Indian Superintendents, agents and traders, who have been plundering themselves rich upon the munificent generosity of the nation to the worthy loyal and wretched Indian refugees, from the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee nations. My information as to these transactions is derived mainly from residents of Leroy, Coffey county, Kansas, a little town upon the Neosho river, in the southern part of the State. Since the spring of [illegible], there has been made it the headquarters [illegible] of the Creek Nation, or at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Adjacent to the town for nearly a year there has been a large encampment of loyal Indian refugees from the territory lying South, between this State and Texas.

In order to a right understanding of operations that have occurred it will be necessary to premise by an historical statement.

THE LOYAL INDIAN NATIONS.

It will be remembered by well posted observers of this war, that early in its opening movements, the powerful Indian nations south of Kansas were brought under rebel control. No one has yet given a statement of the means by which this was accomplished. When the frontier phase of the war for national unity shall be written, the movements within and relating to the Indian Territory, will occupy an important position. It must be remembered that the nations occupying that Territory are numerous, wealthy, educated and mostly slave owners. The principal tribes are the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. There are also small bodies of Shawnees, Delawares and Quaw Paws. West of the Verdigris and of Fort Arbuckle, there are a number of nomad tribes, the principal of which is the Wichita and those affiliated with it. The Cherokee nation occupies the land north of the Arkansas river and west from the State line two hundred miles. The Creeks occupy the country between the Arkansas and the North Fork of the Canadian river, up the valley of which passes the Pacific Railroad route projected by Lieut Beale. West of the Creeks is the small remains of the Seminoles, which, though it probably has the most cause to dislike the Union, is most loyal of all.

The rebels have never been able to raise a full company among them, even when aided by their principal chief. Below the Creeks and Seminoles lie the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. These two latter are, proportionally to numbers, the wealthiest tribes the largest slaveholders, and most bitter rebels. Among the Choctaws not one full blooded Indian remains. Among the Seminoles the largest majority are full bloods. As a consequence there is not a Choctaw in the loyal Indian Brigade. A few Chickasaws were among the first to strike for the Union. These are all full bloods.

PROPAGANDISM AND AMALGAMATION.

For many years past every effort has been made to so implant slavery among these nations, and at the same time to so control by intermarriage, as to render certain the creation, at some future day, of a new slave State. This work has been well and thoroughly done. The only obstacle was the opposition existing among the dwindling minority of full bloods. Much of their opposition grew out of old internecine feuds, dread of the growing domination of the white man, and traditional dislikes of slavery, which exists, more or less developed among all the Indian tribes. A few missionaries of a moderate anti-slavery stripe, obtained great ascendency among the full blood, or as they are called, Pin Indians, from a secret loyal organization formed among them at the commencement of the rebellion, the badge of which is a pin worn in some portion of the dress. In the Creek Nation the Pin Indians were led by Opoth-le-yo-ho-lo, since dead, a venerable chief over ninety years old. The Seminoles were led by Aluk-tus-tun-uke. The Cherokee full bloods had no special leader. There were many loyal half-breeds in the latter tribe. The principal chief, John Ross, was at heart a Unionist, but being overawed and suspected, for the time being acquiesced in the act of secession passed in July, 1861, by the National Council.

MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Early in the opening of the rebellion it was urged by those well informed as to the character of the people and military value of the country, that the Government should take measures to aid John Ross and others. The forts in the Territory had been seized or betrayed by traitorous officers of the army. It was several months after the secession of Arkansas and Texas before the Confederates had any military force of importance in this section. Senator Lane, of Kansas, while commanding the Frontier Guard at Washington, laid before the President and Gen. Scott a proposition to raise a brigade in Kansas, march into the Indian Territory, occupy Forts Smith, Gibson, Cobb, Arbuckle and Wichita; at the same time enlisting and organizing the loyal Indians. Had this been done then the country might have been taken by three regiments, whose presence would have animated the Unionists of Northwestern Arkansas, as well as of the Indian Nations. A force of 10,000 men could have been organized before the summer closed. Wilson's Creek, Lexington, and Carthage would then have been unrecorded names, for the flank of the rebel Missouri army would have been turned and their rear threatened. The battles of the far West would have been fought in Arkansas, and to-day the whole of that State and adjacent territory been entirely in our hands. Gen. Lane was not allowed to carry out his plan, principally on the plea that the services of the Indian was not wanted.

UNION AND REBEL INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

As a consequence, these nations were isolated. No communication was kept up with them. Lane's brigade, which was finally raised, had to be employed in resisting the attempts of Price's Lieutenants to invade Kansas. In August of 1861 Superintendent Coffin made a feeble attempt to visit his charge. He got about fifty miles below Fort Scott and returned. It was not until October of the same year that any reliable intelligence of the Union Indian movements was received.

A. M'Carruth, Clerk of the Seminole Council, made his escape to Kansas with his wife. Through him General Lane, learned that the Creeks and Seminoles had openly resisted the rebels. Carruth was authorized by Lane to open communication with the Indians and appoint a council to be held at Humboldt, Kansas, in November, 1861. The communication was made. Gen. Hunter, in the meanwhile, took command of the department of Kansas. He entered heartily into the movements initiated for assisting the loyal Indians. Opoth-le-yo-ho-lo fought three severe battles with the rebel Creek, Cherokee and Choctaw regiments under Colonel McIntosh (quarter-blood Creek), Colonel Stand Waitie (Cherokee half-blood), and Colonel Cooper, a white trader commanding the Choctaws. In the first two the loyal Indians were victorious; in the last they were defeated, retreated precipitously towards Kansas, and were pursued fiercely by the rebels. Previous to these engagements the only military movement within the Indian Territory was the daring and successful march of Lieut. Colonel James G. Blunt, of the 3d Kansas (now Major General), and his annihilation of a guerilla Indian party, who, under the command of a white trader named Mathews, had, in August, 1861, entered Kansas and burned the town of Humboldt. Blunt, with a small mounted force, left Fort Scott when the news reached there, struck the marauder's trail, and followed, night and day, until he surprised them, about one hundred miles below Humboldt. Mathews was killed, as were also the majority of his gang.

SUFFERINGS OF THE LOYALISTS.

The battles spoken of occurred in November and December, '61, and the early part of January, '62. The sufferings of these unfortunate people in their terrible winter's march to Kansas has not yet been told. Words can but faintly paint the horrors of the scenes. Men, women and children were starved and frozen to death—not by scores, but literally by hundreds. Nearly all their cattle and ponies died of starvation. The first party numbered some two thousand. These were soon increased by the arrival of others until they reached seven or eight thousand persons. They were utterly woe-begone and wretched. Gaunt and naked, without food, clothing and covering, filthy and uncouth, these unfortunate loyalists awoke the deepest sympathy of all with whom they came in contact.

As to how these people were swindled, and the operators who did it, you will hear in my next.

HARRISON.

Going In Rome as the Romans Do.

The Catholic *Telegraph* relates the following:

A young American Democrat went recently to Rome to study for the priesthood in the Propaganda. He began his first letter from the Eternal City as follows: "The first thing which forcibly attracted my attention here, was the discovery that the people of the class in which I am placed is a [illegible]."

What a dreadful thing! A young American not only compelled to associate with a negro, but to acknowledge him at the head of his class. What will become of the Church?

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

☞ We have delayed the issue of the Weekly Tribune one day in order to supply our subscribers with the very earliest copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Happily there are very few authors of State papers so little in need of commentators as President Lincoln. He evidently does not believe that language was given to conceal ideas. He uses it as a vehicle of his plain, earnest, and honest convictions of duty and views of public policy.

After devoting the first half of the Message to the discussion of usual and ordinary topics of public business, the President gives a calm and thorough review of the rebellion, what has been done for its extinguishment in the past year, and then comes to the important topic of its radical cure, and the work of RECONSTRUCTION. This having been discussed in the Message, is formally embodied in the Proclamation which accompanies it.

The Emancipation Proclamation will be sustained by all the power of the Government. No slave freed under its provisions will be reduced again to servitude. The President holds out the olive branch to the main body of the rebels, excepting only from amnesty and pardon, the more guilty of the conspirators. He wisely places our main present reliance on the sword, are able to do so under the protection of our military power. The tender shoots of loyalty cannot put forth where the rigors of rebel rule are as yet unbroken. We must occupy, overshadow and protect all. The solution thence onward is prepared for. The Message of Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, comes happily in to sustain the position of the President, which is, only to accept and be guided by the votes and action of loyal men, and leave out of the question the disloyal, though they be in the majority. Thus the President fixes the limit at one-tenth of the vote of the returning State, and such share of its inhabitants can, in due form prescribed by the Constitution, reassume fealty to the Government and the relations sundered by the rebellion.

The President does not hesitate to avow that the whole question is an open one and without precedent for guidance, but his enunciation of the principles underlying the inevitable settlement will be hailed by all loyal men, and deepen the conviction that one to whom such duties and responsibilities are entrusted, and whose grasp of the subjects vital to our national existence is so calm, statesmanlike and patriotic, is not lightly to be replaced by a fresh and untried helmsman. The work he has begun and thus far carried forward, should remain in his hands for completion, a completion that shall bring back Peace under Liberty, and Union perpetual because without an element of discord.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE SOUTH.

We know nothing meaner than the treatment which the destitute and suffering negroes at the South receive at the hands of some copperhead, and professed democratic writers and speakers. It is true that this class of men, who have fled from the prison house, whose iron gates have been swung open by the hand of war, are not in all respects capable of shifting for themselves, and procuring the food, clothing, and lodging they have so suddenly lost. It may be that white men, though we doubt it, thus hastily fleeing from cruelty and danger, and necessarily huddled together in masses, of women, children, infirm and sick persons, with no clothes but those on their backs, and dependant on what they could find, or the charity and help of others, for means of traveling and living, would rise superior to all obstacles and hardships, show no signs of want or destitution, and scorn all assistance or benevolence, being abundantly able, even in such a plight, to take care of themselves. But such has not always, nor, indeed, often been the history of white refugees from their foes; and we hazard nothing in the assertion that before this rebellion is completely ended, our own, as well as foreign lands, will be thronged with white refugees, single and in troops, making as piteous appeals for charity and almsgiving, and displaying an equal want of any disposition or capacity to take care of themselves, as has ever been found among these poor blacks.

It may be true there are blacks congregated by thousands in various places at the South, destitute, miserable, sick, and dying. That this should be so proves gross mismanagement, or great wrong somewhere. But how can this blame justly fall on the poor negro? Has he ever had any chance, or opportunity to learn how to take care of himself? When were the virtue and practice of self-reliance, and the methods of self-support ever taught to him? If he has not been able to lay up from the profits of his business, or save from his earnings, the means to transport himself, with wife and children, like a rebel runaway, or fleeing traitor, to the North, or to Europe, and there support himself and them above want, who, and what was it, that forbade him to lay up money, and kept back all his wages? Why must the black man make his way on foot, and in the dark, encumbered with those dearest to him, hasten to the nearest place of refuge, and be compelled to stay there, crowded together with so many more, suffering from privation, hunger, sickness, and all the multiplied ills that beset him? Who has offered him a chance to labor and support his family and himself in his new circumstances? Who has proposed to take him to some other place where he can find work and make a living? If the negroes suffer so dreadfully in the present breaking up of Southern social life and institutions, who, but the rebels and their Northern sympathizers, have brought about this terrible state of things? And what can be meaner than that the men, who have thus caused all this misery and wretchedness to the black man, should heap on him their curses, and accuse him of bringing it all on himself?

The black man, say these diabolical persecutors of the race, deserves to die and suffer as he does; it is good enough for him; he might have known better than to run away from slavery! There is a depth of infernal malignity in this talk that it would be hard to match out of the pit. After a man has been unfitted, by your cruel and brutal treatment of his race for generations, to take care of himself; then to exult and rejoice in the suffering and misery which arise from his first ignorant and unskilled efforts at self-support, the fruits of your neglect and abuse, is so mean and cruel as to be almost inhuman. It could be found nowhere else on earth, save among [illegible] and their Northern [illegible], that heroic efforts to gain freedom [illegible] only they prove [illegible] of [illegible] pain and agony with them. Nowhere else would the struggle of a man, black or white, to become his own master, and a free man, be hailed with glad shouts, as only it ended in overwhelming him with suffering and ruin.

FRIGHTFUL NAVAL EXPENSES.

Is the Secretary of the Navy demented? Has he fallen wholly into the clutches of the speculators and contractors of the seaboard? It looks like it. He demands of Congress the enormous sum of *one hundred and forty two millions* of dollars for the ensuing fiscal year which exceeds the whole revenue of the government derived from internal taxes and duties on imports. To what useful purpose can he devote this vast sum? Surely the blockading of half a dozen rebel ports don't require it. The telegraph just brings us news that thirteen British clippers have recently run the blockade at Wilmington, and the Washington dispatches inform us that the navy now numbers *six hundred and fifty ships of war*, and yet the port of Wilmington is so blockaded that smuggler vessels run in and out at pleasure—being scarcely molested! The New York papers give the names of seventy iron clads now completed, many of them of vast size and doubtful utility, and the same papers state that orders have been received at the navy yards to prepare the way for another batch of vessels of tremendous magnitude. They are to be larger than even the Niagara or Persia! Two batches of iron-clads of seven thousand tons, and two other batches of four thousand tons burden, are just finishing, and the keels of many more are being laid.

We ask again, what is all this reckless expenditure of public treasure for? These vessels are not intended or calculated to help the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. So far as this war is concerned they are utterly useless. We have more warships now than can be manned or employed. The number of men required by the Navy Department to build these ships is so great, that it has excited the labor market of the Eastern cities, causing strikes after strikes for higher and higher wages, in all classes of employment. The navy yards and naval foundries absorb so many men at high rates of pay that volunteers cannot be had for the army or sailors for the navy. The cost of those ships is double what it ought to be; but contractors are amassing vast fortunes, and that is the chief secret of the apparently insane conduct of old daddy Welles. We earnestly call on the Western members of Congress to put a check to this frightful prodigality and wicked waste [illegible] dred millions. Let the swindlers and contractors howl, but stop this wholesale cheating and squandering.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

One of the first bills that should be passed by Congress after its organization, is one to give colored volunteers from the loyal States the same pay and bounty that is paid to white soldiers. If this be done, almost every free colored man in the Northern and border States fit to bear arms, will this winter enlist. The passage of such a bill would add 30,000 colored soldiers to the army from the loyal States, and of course would save an equal number of white men from being drafted. The blacks want to volunteer. They have powerful motives impelling them to join the army. The emancipation of their race, as well as the salvation of the Union, is at stake. But they dont want to be put off with seven dollars a month and no bounty, while white volunteers who are not expected to do any more work, or stand any extra hardship, obtain thirteen dollars a month pay, and three hundred dollars bounty. Give the blacks three hundred dollars bounty and thirteen dollars pay, and there will be a rush to the recruiting offices seldom witnessed. Large numbers have already enlisted for the seven dollars a month and no bounty, for the sake of the cause, but such men ought to be paid for their services the same as other volunteers. We hope the delegation from this State in Congress will urge the passage of such a bill, and that other Western members will not be behind. Make the compensation just and equal, and the black men will be forthcoming.

☞ If Congress should lay a tax on the issues of the 1,600 shinplaster shops called banks, of not less than six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, the effect would be to drive out of circulation at least two hundred and fifty millions of trash that is now costing the people, for interest and exchange, not a cent less than thirty millions of dollars per year. The vacuum thus created would enable Secretary Chase to issue two hundred millions of legal tender "greenbacks" without inflating the currency, and on which the people would have no interest to pay. Here would be a saving of twelve millions of interest, which otherwise must be paid on that sum of borrowed money. In view of such facts, why should not Congress tax the shinplaster issues out of circulation?

Gen. Butler Getting at Work Again.

Gen. Butler is determined to make the Department of Virginia and North Carolina pay its way as the Department of the Gulf did while under his command. He charges one per cent. on all goods for the transportation of which a permit is granted, and one dollar for every pass into the interior. Money derived from these sources he forms into a Provost Marshal's Fund, which he purposes to administer for internal improvement. Norfolk, now decidedly shabby, is to be furnished up; her wharves to be repaired, and her streets to be paved. The buildings which disfigure the fort and injure its efficiency will probably all be removed, and a village will be built on the further side of Hampton Creek, to which it is proposed that horse cars shall run on the Government track. Gen. Butler has also determined to require an oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within the lines. Those who refuse will be sent South, whence those who have already gone raise cries of regret and mourning, in frequent letters. Gen. Butler is organizing with great rapidity a force of colored cavalry. He procured recruits enough for more than one full company in a single day. It is expected that this force will do good service against the guerillas. One of the most notorious leaders of these desperadoes, Major Burroughs, whose capture by a squad of colored infantry we have already recorded, stands a good chance of being hung as a spy. (So says the N. Y. *Tribune.*)

Conservatism Improving.

The Pittsburgh *Post*—a copperhead organ with "The Union as it Was" for its motto—has a leader on "The Future of Slavery," which closes as follows:

> We feel satisfied that the future peace of this now bleeding and distracted country, requires the total extinction of slavery among us. We do not allude to its eradication this year or next, or whether it shall disappear in this generation or in the next; our idea is that its final abolition at some fixed period, is necessary for the future peace of this Republic. One of the results of the present rebellion will be the weakening, or, perhaps, destruction of one of its causes—slavery in the South. With that, will follow the death of Abolition among ourselves. Then, after the terrible experience of the present times, our country will be recreated, and increased civilization, on its luminous wings, will spread its blessings upon a regenerated Republic, destined to be the greatest nation upon which the sun has yet shone.

For a bitter copperhead paper this is moving along quite smart in the right direction. For the sake of getting rid of slavery we are willing to see "Abolition" suffer considerably.

A Good Word for Mr. Lincoln.—It is some amends for the ridicule which has been so unsparingly heaped by certain foreign presses upon Mr. Lincoln, that the London *Spectator*, one of the most intelligent and most respectable journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about him:

> Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have been fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if somewhat utilitarian judgment. * * * We believe a juster man never held the reigns of Government.

Fallen Through.—The project of marriage between the Count of Flanders and a Brazilian Princess is understood to have fallen through, in consequence of the Count's disinclination to exchange his pleasant bachelor existence in Europe for a residence in the Brazils, with the prospect of hereafter finding himself the consort of an Empress. The King of the Belgians is said to have been very desirous for the match, but he found it impossible to overcome his son's resistance.

☞ One of the ways in the Potomac army of punishing a man found intoxicated is to bury him all but his head, and label him thus changing the name to suit each case, of course: "Here lies the body of George Mars, who fell dead (drunk) Nov. 11, 1863."

Marriage of a Member of Congress.—Hon. A. L. Knapp, M. C., of this District, was married at Chicago on the 24th ult., to Miss Henrietta Knapp, of Chicago.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

☞ E. H. Lansing, a prominent business man of Rockford, and well known throughout Northern Illinois, died in that city last week. He was formerly a resident of Warsaw, N. Y.

☞ The Board of Supervisors of Whiteside county have passed an act granting a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to fill the quota of the county under the last call of the President.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

A BRILLIANT REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

Longstreet in Full Retreat Towards Virginia, Closely Pursued by Foster.

One of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war took place at Knoxville on the 29th ult. Longstreet, reinforced by the troops of Sam. Jones, Jackson and Williams, sought to capture or annihilate Burnside's army inside of Knoxville, by a *coup de guerre*. The assault was made on Fort Sanders, the chief defensive work of Knoxville. Longstreet selected. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday night at ten o'clock, and continued sharply until near daylight of Monday, on our left front before Fort Sanders, commanded by Gen. Ferrero and defended by the 79th New York, Benjamin's 2d U. S. artillery, and Buckley's Rhode Island battery.

Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle-pits, but the Massachusetts boys drove them back, when suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the 16th and 17th Georgia and 13th Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men came to the assault.

They approached to within one hundred yards of the fort, unharmed. Then commenced a series of desperate and daring attacks, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equalled during the war. These men were the veterans of the Potomac—the flower of Longstreet's army, and confident of promised victory, plunged into a boiling hell of lead.

Wires had been stretched from stump to stump in front of the works, by Capt. Poe. Over these the advancing enemy fell in confused heaps, with the killed and wounded around them.

Our artillery men hurled shell by hand; forward, over the impediments, came the doomed rebels! Hot, and hotter, became the battle, until the ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was piled with dead, wounded and dying.

Not one on their side faltered—not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun, rising, looked down through the cold mist [illegible]

One thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, was the cost of the assault of Fort Sanders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake and revenged his fall. Among the killed is Col. Gherandi, of the 13th Miss. Lieut. Col. O'Brien, the brother of Mrs. Brownlow, is a prisoner.

Gen. Burnside offered them an armistice from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The rebel officers and prisoners expressed astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach eighty, all told. Over fifty of these are the men of the 27th Kentucky, captured on the south of the river.

Whether Longstreet is satisfied with the impregnability of Knoxville, we know not, but await his next movement with confidence.

Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags. One of them was planted on our works at one time.

The following dispatches from the army of the Ohio, gives the latest information. The rebel discomfiture is complete. Longstreet is in full retreat, with Foster and Sherman hard after him. Knoxville is no longer under a cloud. The hordes of the insurgents are flying in terror towards Virginia.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Tazewell, Tenn., Dec. 7.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck:—Longstreet is in full retreat up the valley.

Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out.

My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes of Clinch Mountains, yesterday afternoon, and are pursuing them vigorously.

A courier from Knoxville arrived here last night. The coast is clear. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

(Signed) J. G. Foster, Maj. Gen.

Chattanooga, Dec. 7.—Sherman's cavalry arrived at Knoxville on the evening of the 3d. Longstreet raised the siege on the night of the 4th, retreating towards Bristol, via Morristown, on the railroad to Richmond, and south from Bristol.

Longstreet retreated on the north and south bank of the Holston river. Foster's cavalry is following him on the south and Sherman on the north.

Gen. Grant has captured since the war broke out, 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners.

Knoxville, Dec. 5.—The siege of Knoxville is raised, and Longstreet with his army, in full retreat towards Virginia. It virtually terminated yesterday, when, at an early hour the advance guard of our reinforcements, under Gen. Sherman, arrived. The enemy, during the past few days, kept up an active show to prolong the siege or renew the assault. Early this morning, a reconnoissance sent out by General Fierroe found their works empty. A few deserters were brought in, who report that the main body moved off after dark last night, leaving the rear guard and pickets in their rifle-pits to fall back at two in the morning, and join the remainder, who, they were told, would form in line of battle a short distance east of the city. This ruse was adopted to prevent their premature abandonment of their picket line.

Gen. Shackleford, with cavalry, is already in pursuit and close upon their rear. Prisoners and deserters are continually arriving in squads of ten to twenty.

The deliverance and occupation of East Tennessee is considered finally settled by the events of this campaign.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

New York, Dec. 8.—Rebel accounts from the Richmond papers of the 5th:

Dalton, Ga., Dec. 4.—Gen. Leadbeater arrived yesterday from Knoxville, which point he left last Sunday. Gen. Longstreet had on the same day made an unsuccessful attack on Burnside, and afterwards commenced retreating towards Virginia. Hooker and Sigel's Corps are reported to be advancing on Knoxville and London, and will probably follow Longstreet or enter North Carolina.

Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Cleveland, which is supposed to be from Wheeler's cavalry.

Dalton, Ga., Dec. 4.—Latest accounts represent that Longstreet, with a part of his command, made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. His loss is very small. He then raised the siege, marching towards Abingdon, Virginia. Gen. Bushrod Johnson had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet without the loss of a supply train, as previously reported.

Gen. Vaughan, with his command and one of Cheatham's regiments, was at Charleston, Tenn., trying to make his way to North Carolina.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE BATTLE OF RINGOLD.

Thrilling Incidents of the Fight.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ringold, Ga., Nov. 30, 1863.

We left our bivouac on the summit of Missionary Ridge, on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, and took up our line of march for Grayville, a small station on the Georgia State Railroad, where it was thought we should intercept the rebel forces on the retreat from the Ride. Sherman was following the enemy through Chickamauga Valley, and very fortunately made his demonstration with such promptitude, and so energetically, that he was able to turn back a large force that was already embarked to go to the assistance of Longstreet. We started in the following order: Cruft in advance followed by Geary, and he by Osterhaus. When a short distance from Rossville, not far from McAfee's Church, we overtook the head of Palmer's column which had crossed the ridge above us, and struck the Grayville road bent upon the same errand as ourselves. Palmer had but one division in advance—Johnson's division, and that led the column followed by Hooker's force, and that by the second division of Palmer's corps.

There was nothing to indicate the presence of an enemy, if we except broken wagons, caissons, and army stores, until we reached Pea Vine Valley. Here we encountered the enemy's pickets and exchanged shots with them. At the base of Pea Vine Ridge, the road to Grayville branches off to the left, while the Ringold road passes over the top of the ridge. Here there was considerable delay in passing the creek, pending which the order of march was changed. Palmer's command was sent to Grayville, and Hooker's to Ringold. It was known that a considerable force had turned up the Grayville road, and hopes were entertained that they might be captured. We knew the enemy were in front of us, for we could see them passing and repassing their camp fires on the ridge beyond. After Palmer had passed and before we could deploy into position, we heard a heavy volley of musketry on the Grayville road, and shortly after one of Gen. Palmer's aids reported that they had run into Stuart's division and captured a battery of artillery, and five hundred prisoners. Stuart himself was wounded but escaped. The rest of the force moved by the flank across the hill and struck the Ringold road about a mile beyond the top of Pea Vine Ridge.

At the edge of the timber, before the bottom of the ridge was reached, we encountered the enemy's rear guard and exchanged shots with them. It took an hour to form the command into line of battle, and it was nearly ten o'clock in the evening before we were able to reach the top of the ridge. Here we went into bivouac in the same camp occupied by Gen. Breckinridge an hour before, and, building a huge fire upon the summit, wrapped ourselves in our blankets and slept in the open air, not uncomfortably, until daylight. During the night a regiment was sent on a mile in advance as picket, but they were undisturbed, except by mounted scouts of the enemy. To-day Gen. Osterhaus had the advance. At the crossing of the Chickamauga one mile from the village of Ringold, the enemy's pickets were driven in. Ringold lies on a broad plain at the foot of a lofty elevation called in this section Taylor's Ridge. The general direction of this ridge is from north to south, parallel to Pea Vine and Missionary Ridges. Just beyond the village is a gap or gorge in the range, through which the Georgia State railroad and the wagon road passes. The front division advanced upon the town in line of battle, followed by Geary's division similarly deployed. I was with Gen. Cruft in the rear, but hearing occasional shots in front, I rode rapidly forward and found Osterhaus engaging the enemy. The rebels had posted themselves on the crest of the hill to the left of the gap, forming a line a mile long. From where I stood I could easily see the [illegible] prepared to dispute the passage. The gap itself was held by a battery of [illegible] guns, which, as we advanced, very [illegible] dropped their messengers about us.

The foot of the ridge is thickly covered with evergreens and underbrush, in the edge of which the rebel skirmish line was posted. The approach to this chapparal was over cultivated fields, and streets, where, except occasional cottages and fences, there was nothing to break the force of the rebel fire. In crossing these fields our skirmish line received a heavy fire, but they managed to drive in the rebels and secure a lodgement at the base of the mountain. This was accomplished about ten o'clock this morning. From this time until one o'clock, the firing was incessant and terrible. The enemy, secure from our fire behind rocks, trees and breastworks, mercilessly slaughtered our men as they attempted to advance, and compelled them to fall flat upon their faces to avoid the terrible storm which swept over their heads. He had gained wisdom from his experience at Missionary Ridge, and fired low. Wounded men began to be brought from the field, and several of the largest buildings in town were seized for hospitals. The heaviest firing was on the right, near the gap where the battery was posted, and several gallant attempts were made to capture it, all of which were bloodily repulsed. Geary's division was brought forward, and joined Osterhaus in the assault. Several charges were made to gain the crest of the hill, and at one time our men were allowed to get within a few rods of the top, when the rebels rose from their faces and delivered a fearful volley into the ranks, and compelled them to retire. In the assault referred to, on the left, the 7th Ohio was terribly cut up. Every officer was killed and wounded, except one Captain, and fifty-nine men were killed outright. The 13th Illinois also suffered severely. The battle had been raging for two hours before we were able to bring artillery to bear, they having been left a long distance in the rear. About noon, however, several batteries were brought up and quickly placed in position. It did not take many minutes to silence the battery in the gorge. With the battery came Gen. Palmer's corps from Grayville, which immediately took up position on the left, fronting the ridge. I should have said that, during the pendency [illegible] After the arrival of Palmer, the firing gradually ceased, and the rebels abandoned the ridge and the gap, leaving us the victory.

Our loss was quite severe, in the aggregate exceeding five hundred men, of whom nearly one-half were killed. The hospital reports will show an aggregate of two hundred and seventy-five wounded, generally very seriously. This is a much lighter loss than was at first supposed. The first reports led us to expect a loss of at least one thousand. The loss of officers is very heavy, particularly in Geary's division.

The following are the names of a few of them:

Colonel Creighton, 7th Ohio, killed; Lieut. Col. Crane, do do; Lieut. Krine, do do; Adjt. Baxter, do do; Lieut. McKay, do, wounded; Lieut. Nesper do do; Lieut. Spencer, do do; Capt. Braden, do do; Lieut. Jones, do do; Capt. Lockwood do do; Lieut. Bass, do do; Lieut. Browne, do do; Capt. McLallus, do do;

This regiment went in with three hundred men, and after the assault a Captain was commanding sixty men,—all he could muster of the regiment.

The 13th Illinois lost, in killed, Major Bushnell, and in wounded, Lieut. Col. Partridge, Capt. Blanchard and Capt. Beardsley, the latter in the arm and eye. Capt. Davis, of the 147th Pennsylvania, was seriously wounded.

I regret that I cannot give you fuller lists of the casualties, but the removal of the wounded, able to be removed, to Chattanooga, renders it impossible to do so just yet. The lists will soon be furnished me complete by commanding officers of regiments.

Mr. A. H. Bodman's Letter.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Bridgeport, Ala., Dec. 2, 1863.

Safely back again in our old quarters, after a reconnoissance in force as far as Ringgold, at which place my last letter was dated, giving you important details of the movement. Ringold has now no place on the map. It is, or was, a pretty village of 1,500 souls, the great majority of whom were enthusiastic advocates of the heresy of rebellion. Very many of the prominent citizens hold commissions in the rebel army, and through the operations of the conscription act and other measures instituted by the rebel authorities, all of its able-bodied citizens are somehow connected with the rebel army. Upon the mills located on the east side of the Chickamauga, the rebel army, when in Chattanooga Valley, relied to supply them with meal and flour. There were here nine excellent gristmills, a tannery, and fifteen or twenty large hospital buildings. In fact, the entire town, with the exception of a few houses occupied by the poorer classes, and of no value, was turned over for the use of the rebel army. The railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga is owned by the State of Georgia, and, as I have informed you, this had been destroyed the day before.

The stone depot buildings were remaining and several excellent bridges. The Catoosa House was a large brick structure, which had been occupied up to the morning of our attack on Ringgold as a hospital, for which it was excellently adapted. This house was obnoxious also, because the proprietor, a Mr. Tremar, first hoisted the rebel flag in the valley, and served as guide to Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga. He is now a purchasing agent for the Confederacy. The jail was a two story structure, made of oak firmly bolted together and laid with iron. The building was not more than fifteen feet by twenty, and stood in an area back of the main street, surrounded with filth and offal. The upper story was well ventilated, and had several strongly grated apertures and windows. The lower story was a dungeon, dark and gloomy, admitting light and air only through two small lateral cuts in the wall of the building. The upper story was occupied by thieves and outlaws, the lower by Federal soldiers. Eighteen of these miserable creatures, covered with vermin, and laying in foul excrements, occupied this jail when we reached Ringgold. Is it surprising that, with all these inducements for purification, it was decided to make a desert of the once flourishing village of Ringgold. The jail was burned, then the depots, then the mills, the hospitals, the stores, and finally the Catoosa House, and I am sorry to add, several private dwellings. This latter, I am sure, was not contemplated by the authorities; the burning might have been accidental.

All this happened after I had left town. My record of the extent of the conflagration is derived from information, and may be exaggerated. For an hour after my departure, the horizon was aglow with lurid flame, and seen in the bright moonlight, presented a scene as I looked upon it from a hill three miles away that I shall ever remember.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE GREAT FIZZLE.

Retreats to its old Position.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Nothing has happened during this campaign that has created so much disappointment and mortification in the public mind, as the late advance of Gen. Meade's army on the rebels, its failure to attack them when found, and its ridiculous retreat without striking a blow.

People ask in amazement, what does it all mean? To the common mind it is inexplicable as well as disgraceful.

The true reason is, that the army has at its head a second edition of the "conservative" candidate for President—Geo. McClellan. But we will give the special plea for the fizzle, put forth by Meade's blowers and strikers:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

The army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force.

The position of the enemy was naturally a very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year, at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property.

The entire casualties during the campaign will not exceed 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing.

With the exception of a few cavalry skirmishes, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

There—that constitutes all the excuse that can be offered for the lame, cowardly and impotent conclusion of the campaign. "Mine Run" and its "dams," about which so much is said, is a little brook or rivulet not exceeding three yards in width and one foot in depth. Bridges could be thrown over it by the engineers in ten minutes. The "dams" are too absurd to mention.

The following is the account of the advance, halt and retreat, given by the N. Y. *Herald* correspondents, who witnessed the whole performance, and who put the very best face on the affair in their power to write:

Army of the Potomac, Dec. 3, 1863.

Again we return to spots familiar. I shall be contributing no contraband intelligence in stating that the brave old Army of the Potomac is once more safely quartered in the log huts the rebels so kindly prepared for them a month ago, west of the Rappahannock.

[Then follows a long and circumstantial detail of several days' movements.]

IN FRONT OF THE REBELS.

The task before us now is simply to attack the enemy and drive him from his position. This was to have been attempted yesterday afternoon by a general assault along the entire line; but was necessarily deferred because of the non-formation of the line until in the night.

THE REBEL DEFENSES.

During last night the rebels worked like beavers, [illegible] an attack this morning, and at daylight we could discover [illegible] somewhat formidable line of work crowning the heights.

WARREN'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

This morning, at a very early hour, General Warren was detached with his own, the 2d Corps, and a division from the 6th, forming a column [illegible] around the enemy's right flank. His instructions, based on his own suggestions, were to make a wide detour, moving back on the turnpike to our rear, then crossing to the plank road, pass below it, and come up in the rear of the rebels. He expected to be in position to attack by the middle of the afternoon, at which time the corps in front were ordered to be in readiness to assault simultaneously with Warren's attack. Everything was made contingent on Gen. Warren's movements. His guns were to be the signal for the grand attack. At 3 p. m. the whole army in front was under arms, watching anxiously for the signal. At 4 p. m. no gun had been heard. At 5, nothing from Warren, and all impatience along the line. Shivering in the cold wind, waiting for a battle to open, is not the most pleasant occupation imaginable, either for spectators or soldiers. At half-past 5 the signal came—one, two, three guns were distinctly heard, but nothing indicating an engagement. By this time it was dark and an attack impracticable. Orders were therefore issued to the troops to bivouac for the night.

A PUZZLE.

About this time Gen. Warren communicated with Gen. Meade that he had gained a position on the enemy's flank, perpendicular with the plank road. Gen. Prince, commanding the 2d division, and forming the left of the Third corps line, also reported that Gen. Warren had connected with him. It then became apparent that a delay of one day had been made merely to extend our line to the left the extent of one corps, and which might have been effected much more quickly and easily by moving the corps down along the line.

November 30.

A council of corps commanders, with the Major General Commanding, was held last night. At this council, Gen. Warren is understood to have reported eminently happy and satisfactory results from his flank movement. He claims to have secured a position four miles to the left of our line, and with his left resting at or upon Clark's Mountain—a considerable elevation, three or four miles south of the plank road, marking the limit in that direction of the enemy's works. To secure this position he represents that some skirmishing occurred, which [illegible] attack.

CORPS COMMANDERS INDIGNANT.

In the council last night, Gen. Warren asked for reinforcements for his operations this morning. This demand gave rise to an outburst among the corps commanders, all of whom are senior to the commander of the Second corps, and on this will hinge the lack of success which I plainly foresee will attend this campaign.

WARREN REINFORCED.

But General Meade, through a kind consideration and partiality for Gen. Warren, and, as he afterwards stated, through a misconception of the facts, insisted on giving that officer all he demanded. Accordingly the second and third divisions from the third corps were ordered to report immediately to Gen. Warren. The second division was not obliged to move from its position. Its commander—General Prince—merely reported in person. His division had already joined the second corps. The third division had a short march to make.

A GENERAL ASSAULT DETERMINED ON.

At the council I have referred to, it was determined to attack the enemy at 8 o'clock this morning. The plan determined on was for General Sedgwick, with his own and one division of the fifth corps, to assail the enemy's left, and General Warren, with the second, two divisions of the third and one of the fifth, to attack on the right flank. General French, with Birney's division of the third corps, and General Newton, with the first corps, were to attack in front, principally with a view of making a demonstration and holding their positions. Our whole line in front had been broken up for the attack on the flanks. General Newton had, therefore, with his corps, to occupy the ground that had been covered by his own, the second and fifth corps, while General French, with Birney's single division, was obliged to cover the extended front of the third corps.

GETTING READY.

Our batteries were all in position along the entire crest the day before, and nothing remained to be done but to put the infantry into line. This was accomplished by seven o'clock in the morning, by which time all in front were in readiness and waiting with almost breathless anxiety for the commencement of the engagement. Ward's brigade, of Birney's division, with the Berdan Sharpshooters, were deployed along the front of the 3d corps' position as skirmishers, and were already in line in the thicket on the immediate bank of the run that separated the two armies. Gen. Newton's skirmishers were also ready for work and his corps disposed for action as emergencies should require.

THE ATTACK BEGINS.

At eight o'clock precisely the attack opened on the right. The booming of cannon in that direction was answered at other points along the line until every gun down to the left of General French's position was vomiting forth its deadly peals. When the grand attack commenced the enemy were plainly visible on the opposite elevations, working like beavers perfecting, extending and strengthening their positions. But the missiles thrown from two hundred cannon, [illegible] over their heads, bursting in their midst, ploughing up the ground about them, tearing down the breastworks they were throwing up, killing or wounding their comrades, and stampeding their horses, worked a general demoralization in their ranks. Many of them could be seen flying to the woods in the rear of their position, while those that remained, crouched close to the ground behind their works and remained hidden from view, while the tornado of death passed over. While watching the effect of this terrible and merciless cannonading, I was suddenly greatly aroused by the stampeding of the rebel skirmish lines, which had occupied a position immediately opposite ours, on the west bank of the stream. The cause was too soon apparent, as our skirmishers, in double line, emerged from the thicket in the bottom, and steadily and in perfect line moved up the opposite slope in pursuit of the flying rebels. Gen. French, who occupied a conspicuous position, from which he could overlook the entire field, at once directed his batteries to turn their guns in other directions, so as to avoid our own men. This was done, and with the intrepid Ward at their head, the skirmishers pressed forward, and were soon in undisputed possession of the enemy's first line of rifle pits.

In the advance of our skirmishers, Lieut. Col. D. Trepp, of the First Berdan Sharpshooters, fell, pierced through the head with a ball from the enemy's muskets. His brave men bore him bleeding from the field. He expired soon afterwards.

FROZEN REBELS.

General Newton also advanced the skirmishers of the First corps, and occupied some of the enemy's works in the vicinity of the turnpike. Here a ghastly sight met his brave troops. A score of rebels were found in their works, stiff in death, having perished with cold during the preceding night.

THE REBELS GIVE WAY.

Wherever we advanced the rebels gave way. But unfortunately our advances were only on the centre of the front, and with the enemy securely lodged on either flank, the positions we gained were untenable. And the attacks were not made on the flanks.

A FIZZLE.

The right and centre of the line had been engaged for upwards of an hour with most gratifying results, demonstrating our ability to dislodge the enemy in those positions, when a communication was received from headquarters *announcing that the attack on the left would not be made.* Why not did not appear. Everywhere that the attack had been made it *had been eminently successful.* Sedgwick had not advanced, but was preparing to do so; Birney and Newton were in possession of the rebel outworks. But with the information now received it became necessary to withdraw, which was safely accomplished, and so ended the grand assault.

CONSEQUENCES OF DELAY.

We have now left but three days' forage for our animals, and nine days' rations for the men. We have delayed here too long. The rebels have strengthened their position. It cannot be carried now save by a sacrifice of life.

THE SUPPLY OF RATIONS TAKEN BY OUR FORCES.

When we left Brandy Station, on Thursday morning last, we had fifteen days' rations on hand—viz: five in haversacks and ten in wagons. We returned on the following Wednesday, having been out a trifle over six days, or say seven. This would give us eight days' rations still on hand yesterday.

We were not repulsed in battle: but we steadily progressed, from the time we first encountered the enemy, until we drove him across Mine Run.

The enemy did not follow us up to harass our rear, nor did he attempt to flank us in the direction of the upper fords of the Rapidan, nor were we driven back by cold weather; for I know that the last two nights we camped out were warm and pleasant ones, though on Sunday night several of our men were frozen; nor was our failure to be attributed to a non co-operation on the part of our corps and division commanders, for every one tried his best to make the campaign a success. It is useless to call the affair a reconnoissance in force, to feel and ascertain the enemy's position and strength. We knew before we started that he was fortified on Mine run, and that he did not number over thirty-five or forty thousand men. We know nothing different now. Besides, who ever heard of an entire army going out to reconnoitre?

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

There are many who aver that we are going into winter quarters here; but I do not think so. Sixty miles of railroad would be too precarious a means of supply for an army as large as ours. But most likely we shall go still farther back towards the Potomac, where timber is just as plenty, water convenient and better, and supplies more accessible. Such a place would be offered in the vicinity of Centreville. The only objection to the last named place would be the want of large fine fully furnished mansions for officers' headquarters.

Wisconsin.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Lovell, Provost Marshal General of Wisconsin, has removed his headquarters to Madison. The draft is yielding considerable commutation money, but furnishing very few men for the army. Recruiting is pretty brisk at the rate of from 80 to 100 per day. Provost Marshal General Fry has telegraphed to Provost Marshal General Lovell, of Wisconsin, that such sub-districts as furnish their quota by volunteering, will receive the proper credit, and thus avoid a draft.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President's Proclamation.

AMNESTY AND PARDON TO ALL LESSER TRAITORS.

The Olive Branch Held Out to the Insurgents.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States and the government of the several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of treason against the United States;

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by the Congress, calling for the forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also, declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such terms and of such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare and

Whereas, The congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and,

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States,

Therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that A FULL PARDON IS GRANTED to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that they, such persons, shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath will be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

THE OATH.

I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of States hereafter, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support, all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decisions of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are:

1. All who are or have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of the so-called Confederate Government.
2. All who have left Judicial stations under the United States, to aid the rebellion.
3. All who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy.
4. All who left seats in the United States Congress, to aid in the rebellion.
5. All who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

I do further proclaim, declare and make known,

1st. That whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the United States shall receive them under the benefit of the constitutional provisions which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

Second—I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the national Executive, and it is suggested as not improper that in the construction of a loyal State Government in any State, the state of the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained subject only to modification, made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening such conditions which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained; and for the same reason it may be proper to say that, whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, conventionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive, and still further, that the proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State government, may be established within said States, or any of them, and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be accepted.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

By order of the President.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Steamboat Disaster.

The famous steamer Isaac Newton, running on the Hudson River between New York and Albany, exploded her boilers, when opposite Spuyten Tuyvel Creek, some fifteen miles above New York, on Saturday evening last, from which the boat took fire and was entirely destroyed. Two towboats close at hand rescued all persons on board the steamer who were not killed by the explosion. William De Driesk, baggage master, was blown to atoms. Two firemen were instantly killed. Three deck passengers were also killed and another died shortly after receiving his injuries. Several other persons were more or less injured, but none seriously. The total loss is from three to four hundred thousand dollars. The Newton was worth $200,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

SPAIN'S MARITIME JURISDICTION.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation, in the waters of Denmark.

FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Sitina, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly-respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission, under the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last Annual Message, I have received a representative from the United States, of Columbia, and have credited a Minister to that Republic.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult, or unpracticable, to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department those names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of this Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the Minister residing there, for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the Legation at Yeddo.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Some connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with the complications and extraordinary powers.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorada, Nevada, Idahoe, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

EMIGRATION.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and all our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increasing here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign Consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries, unforeseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service, on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the admiralty court, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

THE INCOME OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not be in violation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a courtesy, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxations to the extent that is indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly paid and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674.86. The aggregate disbursements were $895,796,630.65,—leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of $5,329,044.21.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $69,059,642.40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787.95; from direct taxes, $1,485,103.61; from lands, $167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615.35; from loans, $776,682,361.57—making the aggregate, $901,125,674.86.

Of disbursements, there were—$23,253,922.08 [illegible] for pensions, etc., $4,216,520.79 for interest on the public debt, $24,729,846.51, for War Department $599,298,600.83, for the Navy Department $63,211,105.27, for payment of the funded and temporary debt $181,086,635.07—making an aggregate of $895,796,630.65, and leaving a balance of $5,329,044.21; but the payment of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments and the moneys borrowed [illegible] and that the amount of $181,086,635.07 should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts $714,709,995.58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursement for the past quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted; while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerable less than has been anticipated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists, of, first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the question of the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock; fourth, operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; and, sixth, the operation of the several departments—of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself with referring your attention to the report itself.

THE NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the Navy has expanded. Yet, on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes already sent in for adjudication amount to over thirteen million dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion; and of these seventy-five are iron-clad armored steamers.

The events of the war gave an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in the navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power; but, while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and sea coast service, others, of greater strength and capacity, will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in navy vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power of ships-of-war, [illegible] some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repairs of modern war-vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration.

Satisfactory and important as has been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in her resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available, and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed, in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,600 men, in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000, at the present time, has been accomplished without especial legislation and extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair the efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocations, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by adequate provison on this subject, which would, at the same time, be equitable to the community more especially interested.

I recommend to your consideration the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing Midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made.

At the naval school the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the receipts of the postal revenue have nearly equaled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,000.84, and the former to $11,063,789.59,—leaving a deficiency of but $150,417.25. In 1860, the year immediately preceeding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705.49. The postal receipts of that year being $2,645,722.19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 per cent., but the annual expenditures on account of the same have been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference are best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and, as the basis of future conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to this department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under the laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad, and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation on the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will, too, largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the 1st day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure the greatest practical extent of its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

REVENUE FROM MINERAL LANDS.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation or legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of a permanent friendly relation with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants.

Sound policy, and our imperative duty to these wards of government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevating and sanctifying influence, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary, will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The attention of Congress, during the last session, was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi River and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which, ere long, will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt; while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Augmented interest is given to this subject by actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

THE REBELLION.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were blind to surrender our commerce, which was suffering greatly from a few armed vessels which were built upon and furnished from foreign shores; and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of a new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of a suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According [illegible] of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that, if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was intended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have been passed. We are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and, by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical communication between them—Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into the new Territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which must otherwise be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any.

No servile insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced; and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past. Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath, the Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant on such terms as are fully established by judicial and other authority. It also provides, that if in many of the States named a real government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full; but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates wherein the element within a State favorable to a Republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element in the exterior, and even within the State.

Such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State Government constructed in whole or a preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd.

There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to propose as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamation in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were devised and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion, and to give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintainance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid the cause for which they were intended. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astonishing breach of faith.

I may add at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, *nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclamation,* or by any act of Congress.

For these, and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision. The [illegible]

[illegible] national Executive in any honorable State arrangement for the freed [illegible] made with the view of possibly [illegible] the confusion and destitution which [illegible] attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. [illegible] these States may be somewhat [illegible] to give up the cause of their affliction [illegible] to this extent this vital matter is [illegible] themselves. While no power of the Executive to prevent an abuse is [illegible] by the proclamation, the suggestion [illegible] proclamation as to managing [illegible] national framework of the States, or [illegible] called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without the danger [illegible] and will save labor and avoid great [illegible]

[illegible] proclamation upon this question [illegible] with the conflicting views that the [illegible] be delayed too long, or taken too [illegible] elements for resumption seem [illegible] but remain inactive apparently [illegible] want of a rallying point or a plan [illegible] Why shall I adopt the plan of A [illegible] of B; and if A and B should [illegible] can they know that the general [illegible] here will respect their plan? By [illegible] a plan is presented which [illegible] accepted by them as a rallying point, [illegible] they are assured in advance will [illegible] rejected here. This may bring them [illegible] sooner than they otherwise would. [illegible] objection to a premature presentation [illegible] by the national executive, consists [illegible] of committal, or what could be [illegible] left to further developments. [illegible] taken to so shape the document [illegible] avoid embarrassment from this [illegible]

[illegible] that on certain terms certain [illegible] to be pardoned, with their rights [illegible] it is not said other classes on other [illegible] ever be included. [illegible] a reconstruction will be accepted [illegible] in a specified way, it is not said [illegible] never be accepted in any other way. [illegible] movements in State action for emancipation [illegible] several of the States not included [illegible] Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratification; and while I [illegible] in detail what I have heretofore [illegible] urged on this subject, my general [illegible] and feelings remain unchanged, [illegible] trust that Congress will omit [illegible] opportunity of aiding these important [illegible] steps to the great consummation. [illegible] midst of other cases, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact [illegible] war power is still our main reliance. To [illegible] alone can we look yet for a time to [illegible] evidence to the people [illegible] contested [illegible] that the insurgent [illegible] what is called "Reconstruction." [illegible] chief care must still be directed to [illegible] army, who have thus [illegible] themselves so nobly [illegible] And it may be esteemed [illegible] that in giving the greatest efficiency to their indispensable arms, we do also [illegible] encourage the gallant men, from [illegible] to sentinel, who compose them, [illegible] more than all others, the world [illegible] indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

Abraham Lincoln.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1863.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 9, 1863.

[illegible] publication at the point left off in [illegible] dispatch of yesterday.—Eds. Trib.]

[illegible] PLACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE DECEMBER, 1862.

[illegible]

[illegible] been added to the navy, during [illegible] year, by purchase, some thirty tugs [illegible] steamers, for blockading and supply [illegible] and over twenty other vessels for [illegible] and store ships.

[illegible] twenty of the steamers were captured [illegible] endeavoring to violate the blockade. [illegible] Secretary then discusses, at some [illegible] the improvements in naval vessels, [illegible] of the wonderful revolution [illegible] taken place in naval architecture [illegible] war broke out, he proceeds as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] believed that the troops at every point have been supplied with an abundance of wholesome food, and that if in the movement of the armies temporary want has been [illegible] it has not been due to any want of foresight or attention on the part of the Commissary General's Department.

The Paymaster's report, and the Acting Surgeon General's report, with full details are also given.

A compliment is paid to the military telegraph and the valuable services it has rendered to the Government, under the superintendence of Col. Stager and Major Eckert.

After alluding to some claims against that department, saying that further legislation or larger appropriation will be required to carry them into effect, he concludes as follows: "I may be permitted to express the hope that the next annual report from this Department may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace, and the establishment of the Union on a sure foundation in all the bounds of the United States."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

New York, Dec. 8.—The report of the Secretary of War is of considerable length. It reviews our victories and pays high tribute to the bravery and skill of our troops.

He says the combined operations of our army and navy against Charleston have not accomplished what was expected of them.

In Texas a large force operating under [illegible] will give protection to the people of that State, and cut off a chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid.

The armies of Lee and Meade now occupy relatively the same positions as they did at the date of the last annual report.

West Virginia is now clear of rebels and the people of that State are enjoying in comparative peace, the blessings of civil government. The rebel forces in Missouri have been driven beyond the Arkansas river.

No military operations of any magnitude have taken place in Virginia or North Carolina. *The Federal forces are now planted firmly in every rebel State.*

The success of our armies during the past year has enabled the Department to make a reduction of over $200,000,000 in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The trouble in regard to the exchange of prisoners is reviewed at length, and the blame for the non-exchange thrown entirely upon the rebel authorities.

He alludes to the good treatment the rebel

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKETS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE CHILLINGHAM BALL.

"If you stand it I, as a mistake—I, to whom it means myself all that is most profitable—I do not myself discover, I will not let myself expose it to myself or mine. If I can help it."

Mary Pembroke was seated at her dressing table before the fire, at her mirror, as if she would find there, in her own eyes steadied down into her own soul, the reflection of her own sensitive feelings, or she would there followed up those words spoken to her heart. She sat at a mag of her hair, her left hand supporting her head, and evidently set herself to make a conquest of the talented young solicitor, whose new name on the other side of Down, she was beginning to make people talk. Now, properly, Arthur Sandford should have shown himself indifferent to the London belle, but he did not; he fell into the snare as readily as did silly fish seizes the well-baited hook. On some pretense or other, he was constantly at the house, and when she questioned him in attendance on the wall dodged coquette; and yet with a measure of his old caution, too, he succeeded to keep Mary always in their near neighborhood.

As the Chillingham ball approached, was dwelt garments and made their appearance in public from the dressmaker's hands, while Mary's more modest toilet was doomed to disappointment.

"Mary," Mrs. Pembroke had said to her "your papa confesses to a slight embarrassment in money matters just now, and has asked me to say he is very careful. I know he never says what is not true, or denies a what-he-does—dear child, can you do without a dress for the ball?"

Mary looked for a moment with blank face, then colored rapidly, and said, though with some little effort—

"Oh, yes, mamma dear! the one I wore last year will do quite well!"

"Could we get it altered?" anxiously suggested Mrs. Pembroke.

"It will do quite well, mamma," said Mary "to have it altered will be nearly as expensive as getting a new one. I do not mind it in the least."

So it was that when Mary sat in her little room, pondering over life and its difficulties, her last year's dress lay on the bed. There was a nice little fire, an unusual luxury burning in the grate, for her mother, guessing, but not interfering with, the struggle going on within her, had ordered it early; light like to be stone, and had ordered it early.

It had been a pretty dress, but the trimmings were last year's trimmings, so were the sleeves, and that which had looked snow white last year looked rather yellow now as it lay, reminding her of pleasant dances when it, who must be very dear to her now, was by her side, listening for her voice above all others.

"I must go down," said Mary, wearily, and she went down to the drawing-room, where she found Isabella and her mother discussing the merits of a beautiful set of pearls which the former had received as a gift with a superb white lace dress over a pink satin petticoat.

Mary came behind them in the gentle dignity of a heart true to itself, and admired the pearls, as who would not.

The door opened, and Mr. Sandford was announced. He entered cheerfully, with bouquets, one of white and exquisitely scented flowers and the other composed of different colors and evidently selected with more than ordinary beauty. With a courtly little speech of ordinary flattery he handed the white flowers to Miss Vaughan, and with a kind gentlemanly remembrance offered the others to Mary.

She took them with a gentle grace, quietly thanking him, while Isabella overwhelmed him with thanks and praise.

"Mary," she said, "let me see if I do not like yours best, I suppose I may have which I like best, Mr. Sandford?"

"I dare say Miss Pembroke will not object to give you hers, if you prefer it," he said quietly; "but I think I have chosen the best for you."

Here was an opportunity for Mary to say she did not care for either, but she only said—

"The white one will match your dress with its white ornaments, and it is much the prettier."

"Well, if it is the prettiest, I will keep it," said Isabella, coquettishly; "and the red roses will do best with your old dress, dear, will they not?"

"Only a year out," said Mary sulking, for she saw her mamma was deeply hurt that the gift should be thrown before Mr. Sandford's notice, "and it is almost as good as new."

"Fancy!" cried Isabella; "hear her Mr. Sandford! she says the dress she wore at the last Chillingham ball is as good as new."

"Why did you not have a new dress?" asked Mr. Sandford.

"Papa had other needs for his money this year," said Mary, and mamma thought my dress would do."

"Oh, nonsense!" cried Isabella; as if papa was not always making the same outcry! I tell him I must have money, and I always get what I want."

"Perhaps your papa is richer than mine," said Mary; but he cannot be kinder or more thoughtful. I would not cause him for the world."

"Your society is so very tempting," said Arthur Sandford, "that I almost forget I have business to do. Miss Vaughan, will you kindly accompany me for the first quadrille in order?"

"If, as a reward for such a pretty present I shall be very happy," she said, and bowed.

"Good-bye, ladies," he said, and bowed all.

"Now mamma will you do your best hair-dressing, and make me look exquisite?" I shall I could do with a little more color."

"I don't see occasion for it!" said Mary.

"Oh, I can manage with those beautiful flowers," said Isabella; but I would look so much better with a red rose, and always dressed so much better than brown."

"I am sorry I have no very fancy dress, my dear," said Mrs. Pembroke, "but I think you look very well indeed, Mary does not look ill, does she, Arthur? I should not like her to be ill."

Mary looked inquiringly at Arthur, and saw that his face was flushed, and that he looked as if he were annoyed at something. Could he not bear to think that Mary had worn her dress well before, and that she might think of re-wearing it?

"I am sorry if my dress I" asked Mrs. Sandford of Mr. Pembroke, and apologizes "I am sure Mary looks very well indeed, and I suppose as there has been so much talk of your new house, there is something worth looking at inside?"

"Yes," said Arthur smiling, "when it is all completed."

She took his words as they were probably meant, as referring to Isabella, and did not appear to them. Even on the part of a cousin she could not assume that he had proposed until he had actually come forward.

"Mamma looking at me?" she said, "she is going I suppose; let us go to her."

No stiffness in her manner, no unkindness to the last.

He took her to Mrs. Pembroke, and resigning her, gave his arm to Isabella, whom he attended so assiduously to the cloak room and the carriage, that he quite forgot to say good-night to Mary.

Did Mary throw herself passionately down when that night she reached her little chamber? Did she say to her heart would break, and Josiah-like, forgive that she might live? Did she cast from her the love of parents, the blessing of a well-ordered home, the esteem of many friends, and call them valueless?

No! strengthened as she had asked to be, and lowly kneeling by the snowy coverlid, she laid her pretty head, as she softly breathed with fervent lips and hallowed thought, "Thy will be done!"

The next day at breakfast she made the request she had promised, and father and mother both respecting her wishes during her trial time, looked at Isabella's blushing face and repeated it without comment. If it must be, the sooner over the better.

It was snowing heavily, but Isabella had a new pair of sables, which she was anxious to display, she said; and as they cost fifty guineas, she laughingly observed, they would enhance the value in the eye of Mr. Sandford.

"At what point?" asked Mary, innocently.

"Of the merit of her I love; of her sweet temper, spiritual firmness, and feminine delicacy."

Mary knew that love is blind, yet she was a little surprised at such very inappropriate praise.

"And in what way do you wish me to help you?" asked Mary.

"Satisfied on all these points, I want you to enlighten me on the last. I do not know, Mary, does she love me?"

"I do not know," said Mary, simply.

"You do know," said Arthur.

"I am not my cousin's confidant."

"But are you not your own? Mary, can you forgive my little deception? You must know that my heart made her mine from the hour I was bought and chosen for you—that the house was built for you."

"But Isabella is betrothed Mary."

"I am engaged to my cousin," said Mr. Sandford. "You need have no apprehensions about her."

Mary. "You do not know what I have undured!"

"Not kind perhaps, and altogether selfish; but, Mary, I never should have honored you half so much—never have known all your worth, if I had not read you in this wise."

"Not idle—cruel" said Mary.

"Dear girl," he whispered, drawing closer, "forgive me, for I cannot regret it, only for you a hundred times more than I did last week. Come and let me ask your father for you, for my house is furnished, and I am satisfied that I am not indifferent to you."

He led her out, her hand upon his arm.

"Mr. Pembroke," he said, leading her up to him, "I have furnished my house; will you give me my wife now?"

Before the astonished father had time to answer, the impulsive Isabella ran up to Mary and threw her arms round her neck.

"Dear Mary, believe me if I had not known that you were as true as gold, I would have given you a world in vain. Imagine to yourself this jealous man should find you out; as it was, I had no need. Will you forgive me for helping to make him see how much superior you are to every woman?"

Slowly the snow fell—but who cared for the snow?—as they returned to Chillingham. Mary with renewed happiness leaning upon the arm of Arthur Sandford, and Isabella rattling over her condolences to be summoned and easily-forgiving uncle and aunt.

In this manner did Mary become the honored wife of Arthur Sandford.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Count no one lost to them who died loving thee.

—The surest way to improve one's condition is to improve one's mind.

—Time doesn't fight fair in this conflict with us. He pulls hair.

—Lovers care not for pieces. It matters little to them of love.

—Whenever we utter a true word, instantly we feel "tis God's, not ours.

—Time is often the cause that men, for the sake of getting a living, forget to live.

—The readiest and best way to find out what future duty will be is to do present duty.

—There is no monarch's signet ring that is typical of as much duty as the wedding ring.

—Mind is like city hills that deepen as we examine its furniture, or even to linger long in its charming conservatory, which has been removed from the earth, and transplanted to a home filled with rare exotics ready to contribute their floral charms during the coming season. President Lincoln is naturally an object of interest, not only to those who visit him, but to the people who elected him their Chief Magistrate, and Mrs. Journal Reader advises me to give a sketch of his usual daily life.

—Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours each morning to the transaction of business of importance, besides glancing at a city paper. At nine he breakfasts—then walks over to the White House. It is now that the throng of office seekers begin to assemble at the door. Some are admitted to the private apartments of the President, while others are compelled to wait in the ante-chamber, and still others are referred to the Departments—others are entrusted to the secretary, who writes a minute of the reply which is to be made—and others the President retains, that he may answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how indistinct the chirography may be.

Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days Cabinet officers, Chief Justice are requested to wait in the ante-chamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes, before the President has finished reading his mail, Louis will have a handful of cards passed to him, and the cards laid before him Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving precedence to acquaintances. These are dismissed in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications. Care and anxiety have furrowed the rather homely features, yet occasionally he is "reminded of an anecdote, and good-humored glances beam from his clear, honest eyes, while his rough laugh shows that he is not "used up" yet. The simple and natural manner in which he delivers his thoughts makes him appear to those visiting him as a social companion and peer in, and especially

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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863. NUMBER 152.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

For reasons referred to elsewhere, the later and more important portion of the President's Message came to hand at too late an hour for careful and extended comments in this issue. Happily there are few authors of State papers so little in need of commentators as President Lincoln. He evidently does not believe that language was given to conceal ideas. He uses it as a vehicle of his plain, earnest, and honest convictions of duty and views of public policy.

After devoting the first half of the Message to the discussion of usual and ordinary topics of public business, the President gives a calm and thorough review of the rebellion, what has been done for its extinguishment in the past year, and then comes to the important topic of its radical cure, and the work of reconstruction. This having been discussed in the Message, is formally embodied in the Proclamation which accompanies it.

The Emancipation Proclamation will be sustained by all the power of the Government. No slave freed under its provisions will be reduced again to servitude. The President holds out the olive branch to the main body of the rebels, excepting only from amnesty and pardon, the more guilty of the conspirators. He wisely places our main present reliance on the sword. Those only can return to allegiance who are able to do so under the protection of our military power. The tender shoots of loyalty cannot put forth where the rigors of rebel rule are as yet unbroken. We must occupy, overshadow and protect all. The solution thence onward is prepared for. The Message of Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, comes happily in to sustain the position of the President, which is, only to accept and be guided by the votes and action of loyal men, and leave out of the question the disloyal, though they be in the majority. Thus the President fixes the limit at one-tenth of the vote of the returning State, and such share of its inhabitants can, in due form prescribed by the Constitution, resume fealty to the Government and the relations sundered by the rebellion.

The President does not hesitate to avow that the whole question is an open one and without precedent for guidance, but his enunciation of the principles underlying the inevitable settlement will be hailed by all loyal men, and deepen the conviction that one to whom such duties and responsibilities are entrusted, and whose grasp of the subjects vital to our national existence is so calm, statesmanlike and patriotic, is not lightly to be replaced by a fresh and untried helmsman. The work he has begun and thus far carried forward, should remain in his hands for completion, a completion that shall bring back Peace under Liberty, and Union perpetual because without an element of discord.

A NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The evening conservative organ of this city drew an elephant yesterday in the shape of the President's Message. This document usually costs the press of this city for telegraphic transmission from $100 to $200. The *Journal*, more greedy than discreet, hastened to bespeak it entire for its evening edition, though it should have been warned by its past ill success in dealing with bulky telegraphic matter its limited facilities for handling the same having been repeatedly betrayed by abbreviated and bungled news. The Message commenced being received by telegraph at 1 o'clock a. m. The few compositors of the *Journal* fell at work upon it and succeeded in getting a petty instalment in type for its first edition, only a little more for its 5 o'clock edition, and then ran completely out of sorts and came to a stand still. Notwithstanding that the Message was in type in several other cities in the West before 5 o'clock, the *Journal* was forced to stop short and found itself with a heavy bill (for them) for matter it could not use.

The organ of *Jeff.* Davis came to their relief, and bought out the distressed evening organ, assuming a share of its bill with the stipulation between the conspirators that the *Times* of this morning should thus publish the only complete copy of the Message. How well this scheme carried our readers will discover, and they are thus informed why the evening paper in three editions failed to publish the Message. They could not do it. They had neither the type or the facilities for the prompt handling of a dispatch of such length, and were glad to faint away into the arms of the morning secesh organ, who caught up the fragments and pays the whole bill. It will probably be some time before the frog on Dearborn street attempts to swallow an ox's rations. We are indebted to the Springfield (Ills.) *Journal* for a telegraphic dispatch furnishing us with the portions of the Message and Proclamation of which the *Journal* defrauded its own readers and sought to deprive its neighbors.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The reasons why the President gives such prominence to our successes in East Tennessee, are not perhaps so well known to all of us as to him, but there are none so [illegible] worthy of special mention, that they can hardly be overlooked by any.

It is East Tennessee which commands the great railroad connecting the meat and grain producing portion of that State and North Carolina with Richmond. It is to this section that the rebels look for the main supplies for their Virginia army, and its final loss is a blow almost fatal to their cause.

The devoted and enduring loyalty of the people in this mountain region also give them especial claims on the relief and protection of the country. The privations, sufferings and the cruelties which have been endured or perpetrated in their midst by the rebels, make one of the bloodiest pages in the record of the war; and it is a matter of great congratulation that the hour of their triumph has at last come, and the outrages and wrongs they have endured are, by our late victories, brought to a close, we trust forever.

These, if there were no others, would be reasons enough why all loyal people should respond to the request of our good President, and return praise and thanks to Heaven for these among its other great blessings.

Some weeks ago, the residence, at Washington, of the famous Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of Wise, the man who called upon thousands of Virginians to help in the hanging of John Brown, was sold under the Confiscation Act, for $8,500, and is now renting for $1,800 per annum.

Gov. Seymour has agreed with the War Department in appointing Judge Allen of Oswego, Gen. Lane of Indiana, and Gen. [illegible], as a commission to ascertain [illegible] of the State of New York, and to inquire into the alleged disproportionate [illegible] in certain districts.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

Amnesty and Pardon to all Lesser Traitors.

THE OLIVE BRANCH HELD OUT TO THE INSURGENTS—THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Reconstruction—How the Rebel States May Come Back.

A REBEL PIRATE CAPTURES A STEAMER ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

Report of the Secretary of War—Important and Promising Exhibit.

THE ARMY—THE DRAFT—ENROLLMENT OF BLACKS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—OUR FORCES ON THE SOIL OF EVERY REBEL STATE.

NEEDS, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF VESSELS.

From Chattanooga—The President Congratulates the Army of the Cumberland.

FURTHER FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and

WHEREAS, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States and the government of the several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of treason against the United States;

WHEREAS, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by the Congress, calling for the forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also, declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such terms and of such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare and

WHEREAS, The congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and,

WHEREAS, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States,

THEREFORE, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that A FULL PARDON IS GRANTED to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that they, such persons, shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath will be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

THE OATH.

I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of States hereafter, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support, all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decisions of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are:

1. All who are or have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of the so-called Confederate Government.

2. All who have left Judicial stations under the United States, to aid the rebellion.

3. All who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left seats in the United States Congress, to aid in the rebellion.

5. All who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

I do further proclaim, declare and make known,

1st. That whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the United States shall receive them under the benefit of the constitutional provisions which declare that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

SECOND—I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the national Executive, and it is suggested as not improper that in the construction of a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained subject only to modification, made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening such conditions which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained; and for the same reason it may be proper to say that, whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, conventionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive, and still further, that the proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State government, may be established within said States, or any of them, and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be accepted.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

The first reception of the President's message was quite favorable; as they began to scan it more closely, the radical wing of the Administration party became more cautious in their praise. It is regarded as effectually settling Montgomery Blair's claim to have spoken for the President in his Rockville speech, but, nevertheless, Blair is said to express satisfaction with it. It does not endorse Sumner's views on reconstruction, yet the friends of the latter claim that it substantially includes and embodies them. The practical point of the whole message is with the idea that absolute and complete emancipation must attend and be the basis of reconstruction. The proclamation in itself is supposed to be of but little avail without important Congressional legislation. If Congress takes up the question at all, therefore the subject of reconstruction must form a large element in this winter's debates, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to stave it off.

It now seems while Chase's Mozart Hall speech did not exactly indicate Mr. Lincoln's views, it came nearer foreshadowing his policy than any other utterance, either from Cabinet Ministers or others. Mr. Lincoln's friends claim that the message will prove one of the most popular state papers ever penned. The Democrats on the other hand call it a cunning trap, smacking rather of the attorney than the statesman, and deny that it originated with him; besides intense radicals express something of the same opinion in saying that it owes its apparent popularity to its avoidance of points on which he knew that anything he would say would arouse differences among his supporters.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has not called for any authority to issue any more greenbacks, but will depend entirely upon long bonds for what money will be needed. The only issues recommended will be to replace the defaced and mutilated notes already authorized to be put in circulation.

The Treasurer's estimates and appropriations are, for the army and navy, $699,502,787. The balance is between this amount and $801,815,088. The total estimates will be required for the civil service.

Newspaper men in Washington propose some evening next week to give a complimentary dinner to Schuler Colfax, who is the first of professional journalists ever elected to the Speakership of the American House of Representatives.

Congressman Blair, of Mo., has a letter from Eli Thayer, referring to Gov. Gamble's recommendation of an appropriation to induce immigration into that State.

Thayer says he is preparing for organized efforts to direct emigration Southward, as the war opens the country up, and is ready now to go to work in Missouri. He thinks that with proper co-operation, he could put 50,000 emigrants in Missouri in 1864.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has determined that when pre-emptors have failed to make good their pre-emption their land is not subject to entry under the homestead act.

The Immigration Bureau statistics show that the total emigration in forty years previous to 1860 has been 5,062,514. Previous to 1860 it was 234,000, and since 1860, 350,000, making 5,646,415, since 1790. At $80 each the capital brought into the country by these emigrants has been $434,000,000.

Gov. Pierpont of East Virginia, has just issued his message from Alexandria. It goes into the justification of his Government as the rightful advocates, also freeing all the slaves in the State.

The standing committees of the House are not to be announced before Monday. The pressure for more officers is tremendous.

Senator Henderson will, after the formation of the committees, go into the Administration caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Treasury Department this morning received information by telegraph from an officer of the revenue, at Portland, of the recent seizure of the steamer Chesapeake.

The State and Navy Departments were at once made acquainted with the fact. The Treasury immediately telegraphed to Collector Barney to send a revenue cutter in pursuit of the pirates, but before the message reached him a telegram was received that he had already dispatched the Miami on that business.

The State Department telegraphed to our Consul at St. Johns to detain the Chesapeake should she arrive there; and the Navy Department telegraphed Commander Rhind, at Portland, to take on board light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from the authorities, and go out in pursuit of the Chesapeake in the U. S. steamer Agawam.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, will be laid before Congress to-morrow at noon.

The Montreal Kidnapping Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 8.—Hawkins, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty. The trial of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul, on the same charge, is set for the 17th inst.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

[We resume publication at the point left off in our special dispatch of yesterday.—EDS. TRIB.]

VESSELS PLACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE DECEMBER, 1862.

Double end iron steamers, 1,030 tons each	7
Vessels 84 guns, 1,710 tonnage, single turret, iron-clads, 640 tons each	20
Vessels, 40 guns, 12,720 tonnage, double turret, iron-clads, 3,130 tons each	4
Vessels 16 guns, 19,030 tonnage, clipper screw sloops, 2,200 tons each	19
Vessels, 96 guns, 25,420 tonnage, screw sloops, spar deck, 2,200 tons each	8
Vessels 108 guns, 17,600 tonnage—screw sloops at great speed, 3,200 tons each	7
Vessels 40 guns, 16,000 tonnage, screw sloops at great speed, 3,000 tons each	5
Vessels 40 guns, 10,000 tonnage, screw sloops at great speed, 3,000 tons each	5
Vessels 16 guns, 6,000 tonnage	4

AMOUNT OF THE NAVY WHEN THE VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE COMPLETED.

Iron-clad steamers, coast survey	46
Vessels 150 guns, 6,916 tonnage, iron-clad steamers inland service	29
Vessels 156 guns, 20,784 tonnage, side-wheel steamers	203
Vessels 1,240 guns, 126,511 tonnage, screw steamers	198
Vessels 1,078 guns, 187,300 tonnage, sailing vessels	112
Vessels 1,338 guns, 78,328 tonnage	—

There have been added to the navy, during the past year, by purchase, some thirty tugs and fifty steamers, for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders and store ships.

At least twenty of the steamers were captured in endeavoring to violate the blockade.

The Secretary then discusses, at some length, the improvements in naval vessels. After speaking of the wonderful revolution that has taken place in naval architecture since the war broke out, he proceeds as follows:

The Monitor class of armed ships with revolving turrets, and four guns of heavy calibre, has proved itself well adapted for harbor defense and coast survey in some emergencies. These vessels from their great powers of endurance, have shown themselves efficient and serviceable in offensive operations. This form and description of vessel which originated in the inventive genius of Capt. John Ericsson, will perform not only all that should be expected of them to make our harbors secure, but what of enlarged capacity, may supersede ships of higher pretensions, to maintain our rightful maritime position and predominancy on the ocean.

Vessels of greater size than any turret vessel yet completed may be essential. Not only must they carry guns of a heavier caliber than have heretofore been used at sea, but in order to make long cruises and to cope successfully with any force, these vessels must have all possible strength, endurance and speed. Their structure must therefore afford space enough for full sailing power, and for the most powerful steam machinery, and the large supplies of fuel needful to keep it at work. Being unlike the other great marine nations without distant colonies where coal depots can be established on the shore of almost every sea, we must conform to the necessities of our condition and build ships with capacity enough to take on board fuel sufficient for long cruises. The space for other supplies for munitions of war, for the accommodation of officers and crew, should also be ample, and in addition to this each of these vessels must, in order to accomplish its work, present in its construction arrangement and propulsion all the power that the resources of modern invention and mechanical science and art can furnish for attack, resistance and pursuit.

A vessel of this description must, of course, cost a large price; but then wise statesmanship will not fail to perceive that possession of even very few such unconquerable ships must, while vastly augmenting the force and renown of our navy, afford us at the same time inestimable guarantee of peace with foreign nations. Nor, counting the cost of such floating structures can we forget that large as that cost may be it yet sinks into insignificance in contrast with expenditures and sacrifices of a single year, or even amounts of foreign war. In order that we may have at our command a navy which shall fulfill these unexampled and exacting conditions of efficiency, a commensurate public establishment for its construction and preparation is indispensable, for a navy carried on a large scale, and in every respect of a new plan, amply furnished with all the proper facilities and aids for its operations where machinery for steamers can be manufactured, iron vessels constructed, made and tested, and repairs of every description executed, is an absolute necessity. In view of these facts, I had the honor on successive occasions to urge this matter upon the attention of the last Congress, and the omission of that body of such establishment is a misfortune which the country is now made to feel.

Vessels frequently need repairs, and as our public yards are entirely inadequate for the manufacture and repair of steam machinery, great delay and loss of military opportunities have occurred, attended with vast loss of money.

I again, therefore, most earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the manifest and inauspicious fact that our Government has made no sufficient provision in its public establishments for the existing requirements of naval warfare. Our country is better prepared for this change than almost any other maritime nation, for we have but few sailing vessels of large class, and these few, to which steam cannot be applied, may be used to advantage for other than fighting purposes.

The disadvantages of wooden vessels are, want of strength as compared with those of iron structure, and the more rapid decay of the material, particularly when covered with iron plating the action of the immersed iron armor or copper sheathing near it causing the copper to become foul and the immersed armor plates to waste. The difficulty of keeping vessels tight under armor plates, and the probability of greater strength of iron permits the construction of ships of greater size and finer lines, and having greater internal capacity. They can be at any time inspected in all their parts, are safe from fire, and are better protected from great leaks, as they can have water tight compartments. Their repairs can generally be more easily made, and from their great durability, they are probably in the end, most economical. An iron vessel, moreover, can be taken from the water and placed on land for preservation, which cannot be done with wooden vessels.

The disadvantages of iron vessels are the serious local weakness of the thin plates composing the bottom of an iron ship, the danger that would result from getting on rocks or submerged obstructions, their liability to rapidly become foul in salt water, whereby their speed becomes greatly impaired, their requiring to be frequently docked for cleaning, the great danger from a shot striking below the armor plating as they roll; the injury caused by the splinters of iron when the plates are broken or smashed; the corrosion inside from bilge water; the difficulty in making temporary repairs of shot holes, and the limited number of artisans yet to be procured having skill in this description of employment.

It is believed that the troops at every point have been supplied with an abundance of wholesome food, and that if in the movement of the armies temporary want has been felt, it has not been due to any want of foresight or attention on the part of the Commissary General's Department.

The Paymaster's report, and the Acting Surgeon General's report, with full details are also given.

A compliment is paid to the military telegraph and the valuable services it has rendered to the Government, under the superintendence of Col. Stager and Major Eckert.

After alluding to some claims against that department, saying that further legislation or a larger appropriation will be required to carry them into effect, he concludes as follows: "I may be permitted to express the hope that the next annual report from this Department may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace, and the establishment of the Union on a sure foundation in all the bounds of the United States."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The report of the Secretary of War is of considerable length. It reviews our victories and pays high tribute to the bravery and skill of our troops.

He says the combined operations of our army and navy against Charleston have not yet accomplished what was expected of them. In Texas a large force operating under Banks, will give protection to the people of that State, and cut off a chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid. The armies of Lee and Meade now occupy relatively the same positions as they did at the date of the last annual report.

West Virginia is now clear of rebels and the people of that State are enjoying in comparative peace, the blessings of civil government. The rebel forces in Missouri have been driven beyond the Arkansas river.

No military operations of any magnitude have taken place in Virginia or North Carolina. *The Federal forces are now planted firmly in every rebel State.*

The success of our armies during the past year has enabled the Department to make a reduction of over $200,000,000 in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The trouble in regard to the exchange of prisoners is reviewed at length, and the blame for the non-exchange thrown entirely upon the rebel authorities.

He alludes to the good treatment the rebel prisoners have received at our hands, and denounces the rebel authorities for the cruel manner in which they have treated our prisoners in their hands. He then discusses the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and says that the law has been enforced in twelve States, yielding 50,000 soldiers and $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes.

The $300 clause is adduded to, as are also the conflicting opinion in regard to its justice and injustice. He says that a large proportion of the troops whose terms expire next year, will re-enlist, it being stipulated by the Government that they shall have at least one month furlough before their present term expires.

The indications are that the force required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering, and without a draft. An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made. He then alludes to the valuable service the invalid corps has rendered to the Government. The corps now numbers 20,000, officers and privates.

He says, immediately after the issue of the President's proclamation, diligent efforts were commenced, and have continued until the present time, for raising colored troops. Fifty thousand colored men are now organized, and the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance. The freed slaves make good soldiers, are easily disciplined, and are full of courage. The slave has proved his manhood and capacity, and makes a good infantry, artillery or cavalry soldier, as has been evidenced on several occasions. The colored troops have been allowed no bounties under the construction given by the Department. They can only, by the existing law, receive $10 per month for their services, while white soldiers receive $13, with clothing and daily rations.

The fortunes of war have brought within our lines large numbers of colored women and children, and some aged and infirm persons. A solemn trust rests upon the government for their care and protection.

The Adjutant General recommends that the term of enlistment in the regular service be fixed at three years instead of five, in accordance with the act of 1838, which expires by limitation on the 1st of January, 1864.

The Secretary gives a list of the principal ordnance materials in the control of the Department at the beginning of the war, &c., and the quantities of these articles which have since been procured, and the quantities of these articles on hand June 30th, 1863. The figures are immense.

The operations of the Chief Engineer connected with the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes have been continued, and during the past season have consisted in the survey of Portage Entry, on Lake Superior, and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and Lake Michigan; also the examinations of the channels of the St. Clair Flats and of St. Mary's river.

The details of the Quartermaster General's Department are also given; also the Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. The following is a summary of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, giving the points of public interest:

LAND SALES.

The result of the revenue of public lands for the year ending June 30, 1863, is that the aggregate cash sales amounted to 91,354.10 acres, and $136,077.95.

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, the cash sales were, amounting to $90,091.55	70,557.37 acres.
For the year ending June 30, 1863, there were disposed of by bounty land locations	464,680 acres.
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863	101,367 acres.
For swamp lands approved for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	30,794.51 acres.
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862	none.
For railroad purposes for year ending June 30, 1863	1,398,949.31 acres.
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863	297,890.24 acres.
Taken up under the homestead act of May 30, 1862, which went into operation Jan. 1, 1863, for the year ending June 30, 1863	1,040,988.31 acres.
Entered under same act for qr. ending Sept. 30, 1863	415,526.45 acres.
Making an aggregate disposed of under the homestead to September 30, 1863	1,456,514.96 acres.
Total of all classes disposed of for the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1863	3,841,549.09 acres.
The aggregate quantity of surveyed lands offered, unoffered and undisposed of on Sept. 30, 1863, was	133,497,495 acres.
Consisting of offered lands	80,265,919 acres.
Unoffered	53,231,576 acres.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Secretary recommends legislation to the effect that no pre-emption be recognized in which the settlement is not continuous, and at least for the period of one year upon *unoffered* lands, and for the whole year on *offered* lands from the date of settlement. And further, that settlers upon unoffered lands shall be required to prove and pay up within two years from the date of settlement. It is recommended that the special and restricted terms in regard to pre-emptions, as found in the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1862, establishing the land offices in Colorado, be repealed, and that the rights of claimants in that territory shall be regulated by the general provisions of the pre-emption acts of 1841 and 1843, and the 7th section of the act approved May 30, 1862, to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands.

AMENDMENT TO THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

As there are, doubtless, many citizens of the classes contemplated by the statute who are in the military and naval service of the United States, and consequently unable to do the personal acts at the district land office which the law requires, remedial legislation is recommended, whereby the wife or representative of any such party shall have the right to take the requisite preliminary steps, with a view to give legal inception to a homestead claim in behalf of the principal, who may be in the land or naval service of the United States.

It is further submitted, that the homestead act be so amended that parties entering lands under its provisions shall pay the full commissions of the register and receiver, when the entry is made, instead of paying, as required by the statute, only one-half of said commissions at time of entry, the balance having to be paid when the final certificate is issued, at the end of five years.

COLLEGE GRANTS.

The States which have accepted the College land grants prior to the 30th of September, 1863, "in place" are as follows:

In "place."	Acres.	In "Scrip."	Acres.
Iowa	240,000	Rhode Island	120,000
Kansas	90,000	Illinois	480,000
Michigan	240,000	Kentucky	330,000
Minnesota	120,000	Vermont	150,000
Wisconsin	240,000	New York	990,000
		Pennsylvania	780,000
		New Jersey	210,000
		Massachusetts	360,000
		New Hampshire	150,000
		Connecticut	180,000
Total acres	930,000		

Total acres 3,750,000

requiring twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five pieces of scrip, or some ninety volumes of records. Special certificates, with printed forms of selections, have been duly furnished to the States authorized to make selections within their limits; and the work of issuing scrip to the other States has progressed with great rapidity, the whole complement due Rhode Island, Kentucky, Vermont, and New York having been prepared, whilst all due the other States above mentioned, it is expected, will be dispatched to the proper destinations before the end of December next.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS UNDER THE SEVERAL LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The aggregate quantity of public lands set apart by Congress for military services, and hereinbefore alluded to in round numbers, is ascertained to embrace, up to the 30th September, 1863, acres 64,976,773, which includes lands appropriated in satisfaction of services in the Revolution; in the war of 1812, with Great Britain; for Canada volunteers, for the war with Mexico, act of 1847, and under the laws of 1850, 1852, and 1855.

There have been located under the said bounty land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, inclusive, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, acres 464,680; located with warrants during quarter ending 30th September, 1863, (part estimate,) 101,267: total, 565,947. Under said bounty land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, there were issued prior and up to 30th September, 1863, warrants 538,064, covering acres 58,969,430; of which, on the 30th September, 1863, there were outstanding 63,261 warrants, covering 6,751,700 acres.

GRANTS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

There have been certified to the States for the year ending June 30, 1863, to aid in the construction of railroads, as follows, viz:

Iowa	530,796.97 acres.
Michigan	411,363.25 acres.
Minnesota	253,797.32 acres.
Wisconsin	342,909.80 acres.
Making in the aggregate	1,538,969.21 acres.

Under the several railroad grants made in the years 1856 and 1857, the following quantities up to September 30, 1863, have been certified to the several States:

Iowa	2,770,302.35 acres.
Michigan	2,436,867.45 acres.
Minnesota	1,429,030.80 acres.
Wisconsin	1,188,974.79 acres.
Florida	[illegible] acres.
Alabama	1,888,[illegible] acres.
Mississippi	171,350.00 acres.
Louisiana	1,073,405.64 acres.
Making a total of	12,756,845.34 acres.

SALES OF PUBLIC LAND ORDERED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT, PURSUANT TO PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION NO. 662, DATED MARCH 26, 1863.

There were offered at Vancouver, Washington Territory, Aug. 3, 1863	1,322,550.05 acres
There were offered at Olympia, Washington Territory, August 3, 1863	1,798,421.36 "
There were offered at Ionia, Michigan, August 3, 1863	21,132.97 "
There were offered at East Saginaw, Mich. Aug. 3, 1863	16,915.37 "
There were offered at Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 1, 1863	128,000.00 "
There were offered at Humboldt, Kansas, Aug. 3, 1863	17,000.00 "
Total	3,157,818.75 acres

Lands restored to market, having been heretofore proclaimed, as follows:

At Ionia, Michigan, May 25, 1863	32,904.25 acres
At East Saginaw, Michigan, May 25, 1863	3,312.69 "
At Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1863	33,832.37 "
Total	70,059.30 acres

SURVEYS IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

Some small fragmentary surveys have been made during the fiscal year. It was found that much more labor was required than first supposed, to complete the unfinished work of the Surveyor General's office of Illinois and Missouri. The office, therefore, has been kept open up to and including the month of October. The archives are now in a condition to be handed over to the respective State authorities whenever the Legislatures shall have provided for receiving them, as required by the act of Congress approved January 22, 1853. The Surveyor General has been ordered to place them in the custody of the recorder of land titles, who occupies the same room with the Surveyor General in the Custom House building. No further expenses for salaries or incidentals will, therefore, be required, in connection with that office.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863.

The following order was just issued:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863.
[General Orders No. 7.]

The General commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the brave armies under his command, the following telegraphic dispatch, just received from the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

To Major General Grant:

Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks, my profoundest gratitude for the skill, courage, and perseverence with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you.

[Signed,] A. LINCOLN.

By order Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS A. A. G.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9, 1863.

A convension of delegates from county agricultural societies, and other friends of agriculture, will be held in Springfield, commencing Tuesday, January 5th, 1864. During the same week will be held the winter meeting of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society. Large premiums are to be awarded. Delegates will be returned over the Great Western Railroad free of charge. Arrangements of a similar character will probably be made with other railroads throughout the State.

The number of recruits arriving continues to increase.

One hundred and nine men were yesterday mustered into service by Lieut. Hubbs. Recruiting officers are arriving daily.

Marshal Yates, brother of Gov. Yates, has enlisted as a private in the 106th regiment.

Over sixty tons of sanitary supplies have been shipped to the Army of the Cumberland within the past few weeks.

Col. John Williams is to start a National Bank in this city.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8, VIA CAIRO, Dec. 9, 1863.

This is the day that citizens are to be mustered into the United States service for home defence. Several companies have already been mustered. After to-day, all able bodied persons who are not provided with certificates of enrollment are to be arrested and impressed to fill up old regiments.

General Veatch made a short and pointed speech in which he expressed the determination of the authorities to carry out the provisions of the order to the letter, and that all who have not joined companies for home defence before to-morrow morning will be arrested.

As it is known that a large number have not complied with the order, intense excitement exists. It is known that some have succeeded in getting through the lines with the intention of joining the Confederates. There is no business doing whatever.

Guards are stationed to prevent persons who have no pass from going on board boats which are bound up the river. All are anxiously waiting the result. Very many are apprehensive of trouble, while others think the matter will blow over without any serious results.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 9, 1863.

Information from below from the Captain of the steamer Argyle, reports that the steamer Fanny McBirney sunk on her late passage from Cincinnati to Memphis. She ran against the bank below Island Ten, and was injured so much that she sank a few miles below Fort Pillow. She is probably a total loss. The steamer Telegraph has been abandoned.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1863.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature approving negro enlistments.

It is stated that a strife is going on in the interior to prevent negroes enlisting in any other county than those to which they belong, so as to give pro-slavery counties credit in the draft. Slaveholders are co-operating with recruiting officers, making a virtue of necessity.

Negroes are arriving here in large numbers.

All the city papers here denounce Wilson's attempt to get his mileage from the United States Senate.

A caucus of those in favor of selling out the Pacific Railroad, is to be held in Jefferson City to-night.

A Rebel Pirate.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—The U. S. Consul at St. Johns telegraphed that it is thought that the Chesapeake had proceeded to Halifax. We are indebted to the Consul for all previous dispatches about her.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The name of the commander of the pirates who took the Chesapeake is Henry Braine. Lieut. Barr, one of Morgan's men, is second in command. They said they would attempt to run into Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—There are pretty well-founded reports that the steamer Chesapeake, from New York for Portland, was captured off Cape Cod by a rebel steamer and taken into St. John's, N. B., last night. If true, full details will be sent.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says: The estimates of the Secretary of War are two million less than last year. His report will show on what view of the war this diminution is based.

The memorial of C. W. Carrigan, contesting the seat of Mr. Russell Thayer, and the memorial of John Cline, contesting the seat of Mr. Leonard Myers, all of Pennsylvania, were to-day presented in the House by Mr. S. J. Randall, and referred to the Committee on elections.

The Washington special to the New York *Times*, says:

"Provost Marshal General Fry, in his report, will recommend to Congress a repeal of the $300 commutation clause in the Conscription Act. It is thought this will compel every drafted man to furnish a substitute or take his place in the ranks. A curtailment of the list of disability which now exempts persons from military service, will also be urged in Congress. There seems to be a determination among the members of both Houses to abolish the commutation clause. Government bills thus far given notice of look to this result.

From Virginia—Gov. Pierpont's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Legislature of Virginia [illegible] its organization to-day at Alexandria.

Gov. Pierpont's Message was delivered to both houses. It contains an argument against secession, and another in favor of the emancipation of all the slaves in the State, with a recommendation that the Legislature shall call a convention of the people to secure the alterations of the Constitution to that end.

In answer to the assertion that a majority of the people of the State were rebels, he urges that *felons and paupers have no right to vote, nor have rebels.* They can't deprive the loyal citizens of their rights, if the loyal citizens can assert their rights; and he contends that no counties of the State should hereafter be allowed a representative in the State Government until they are organized by the election of officers by whom taxes can be collected.

In his argument upon the slavery question, he says the President's Proclamation frees all in the State except in a few counties. Without this amendment to the Constitution, I foresee endless strife and turmoil. All the State officers are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and laws of Virginia. The laws of the State, as they now stand, recognize slavery. The officers will be called upon for warrants to apprehend slaves and commit them to jail. The army of the United States will interpose, thus a conflict will ensue, and the rebels glory in the strife.

We must either decide to come into antagonism with the United States or alter our organic law on the subject.

The Governor says he has reliable information from a large portion of the State that as soon as the domestic violence is suppressed, there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to secession, to welcome and carry on the government of the State and that of every county.

N. Y. Central Railroad Meeting.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—At the meeting of the New York Central stock holders to-day, the election was unconcluded and adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Mr. HUBBARD of Conn., gave notice of a bill amendatory of an act entitled "An Act for organizing the military forces of the United States, &c., so as to equalize the operation of said act upon the towns and other subdivisions of enrollment districts.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa., gave notice of a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote at said elections. He also offered a bill to place colored soldiers, and non-commissioned officers on the footing as white men in regard to pay, bounty and pensions.

Also a bill to authorize the construction of the people's Pacific Railroad; also a bill to repeal the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850; also a joint resolution to repeal the joint resolution of the 17th of July, 1862, explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, &c.

The resolutions of Cox, looking to an exchange of prisoners, with an amendment sustaining the Administration in the efforts already made, offered by Washburne of Illinois, was then adopted by yeas 103, nays 46.

Mr. JULIAN of Ind., gave notice of a bill to repeal the fugitive slave acts, so as to prevent the return of fugitives.

The President's Message was then received and read. The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS of Penn., moved that 50,000 extra copies of the message be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut in favor of the modification of the Enrollment Act, so that town organizations may have credit for the number of men raised on former calls.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice of bills providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the 5th and 6th Kansas regiments, and for indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence for Quantrell's raid.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., gave notice of a bill to prevent Federal officers and soldiers interfering with elections in the States.

At half past twelve the message of the President was received and read. The usual number of copies of the message was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sunderland was then re-elected Chaplain.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Grant was ordered to lie on the table, it being alleged that such hasty proceedings would afford a bad precedent. Adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 1863.

WHISKY—Market firm, and in great demand. Sales of 1,000 brls at 80@80½c, the latter rate for wagon.

HOGS—The market opened rather flat, and packers were disposed to hold back, but drovers were firm. As soon as it was known that the receipts were light, some packers were more disposed to buy, and the market closed rather firm, though on the whole, the market as compared with yesterday, was essentially unchanged; hogs averaging 200 to 280 lbs, brought $7.25@7.30 rather freely on 'Change. The receipts, estimating those driven, were not over 6,000 head. The sales were: 100 averaging 280 lbs, at $7.15; 60 do 1,700 lbs, $6.80; 110 do 1,300 lbs, at $7.00; 1,000 do 160 lbs. $7.00; $110 do 180 lbs. $6.40.

PROVISIONS—There was a heavier feeling in the market and less demand for all articles. New York city, is held at $10.00 for January. Green Hams sold at 8c.

New York Markets—Dec. 9.

COTTON—Quiet and a shade easier; 80@81c.

FLOUR—Dull and 5@10c lower. Sales at $6.20@6.30 for extra state; $7.00@7.20 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.30@7.85 for trade brands—closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Less active, at 83@84c for state and western, including 300 brls for January at 90c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c lower. $1.40@1.42 for Chicago Spring; $1.43@1.45 for Mill.Club; $1.48@1.52 for winter red Western; $1.57@1.60 for Amber Michigan. Corn heavy at 1c declining. $1.28@1.25 in store; $1.25 afloat. Barley at $1.40 for Pelliverable in all of Feb. at $1.42. Oats opened heavy, 1c lower, and closed a shade firmer at 87@88c for Western.

WOOL—Quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

OIL—Petroleum without material change.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, and a shade firmer. $17.50@17.25 for old mess; $18.75 for new do; $12.00@12.50 for new prime; $16.00@17.00 for new prime mess. Beef quiet. Bacon sides inactive. Lard quiet, at 11½@13c; also 150 kegs at 13½c. Butter in good demand at 20@28c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

Stocks quiet and dull but generally better.

C. & R. I.	109	N. Y. C.	129
C. & N. W.	48¼	Erie	104⅜
Ill. Cen. scrip	123¾	Hudson	135
M. C.	122¼	Harlem	91¾
Reading	116¾	G. & C.	106¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks without important change.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Decidedly lower and nominal at 163@164½.

Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 149¼, declining to 147¾, and closing steady at 148⅜.

New Advertisements.

THE MEMBERS OF BLAIR Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified that a regular communication will be held at Blaney Lodge Hall this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock. Per order. W. W. WINTERS, W. M. W. BARRY, Sec'y.

ICE TOOLS. FOR SALE. For further particulars, apply at the Whig and Republican office, Quincy, Ill.

MASONIC.—The Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., for the election of officers and payment of dues, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock. S. K. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN. Class now forming under a competent instructor. A few persons wanted to fill it. Inquire at 75 Lake Street.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. By the use of the new Anaesthetic—the "Nitrite of Oxygen," or improved Nitrous Oxid, at the Dental Rooms of Drs. BUSH & NOBLE, 130 Clark street.

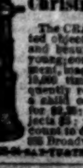
$5.50 Per ton for BRACEVILLE COAL, equal to Briar Hill. JOHN B. KING, 242 South Water street.

TENTH EDITION ALREADY IN PRESS OF THE DRUMMER BOY, The most elegant and interesting book for the young ever published, being written by the popular author of "Father Brighthopes," and illustrated by the great artist DARLEY. It is full of incident and adventure. Price $1.00. Also, in a neat box with "The Drummer Boy," "THE BOBBIN BOY;" or Life of Banks. "THE PRINTER BOY;" or Life of Franklin. Also, just ready, a beautiful book for Girls, uniform in style and price, MARY EVANS. Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

AN ELEGANT NEW BOOK FOR BOYS. The Adventures of Dick Onslow among the Redskins. G. W. H. G. KINGSTON. (Illustrated.) Price $1.50. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

JOB PRINTING. JOHN W. DEAN, Having purchased the office and interest of Messrs. F. Fulton & Company's Job Office, and added thereto his own material, has now at his new location, 148 Lake Street, Over Keen's Book Store, unequalled facilities for the execution of all kinds of Book and Job Printing. Our patrons will find Mr. J. W. Dean a "tip-top" printer, and a pleasant gentleman to deal with. Give him a call. F. FULTON & CO.

New Music Book. PARLOR LUTE, Containing Twenty New and Beautiful Songs, with Piano forte accompaniment, will be sent post-paid to any address upon the receipt of 30 cents postal currency. SEND YOUR ORDERS TO H. M. HIGGINS, 117 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



Christmas and New Years. The CRAIG MICROSCOPE, with mounted objects, constitutes an appropriate and beautiful Holiday Gift, for old or young; combining instruction with amusement, magnifying about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, being the power most frequently required, and yet so simple that a child can use it. It is mailed prepaid for $2.25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects $3; with 24 objects $5. Liberal discount to dealers. Address HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GENTS AND BOYS LINEN COLLARS. 78 Randolph Street, up-stairs. Over McGrath's Paper Store. The best made at $1.50 and $2.10 per dozen; half dozen at the same rate. Call and examine. It pays.

New Advertisements.

$100 REWARD FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE COUGHS, INFLUENZA, TICKLING OF THE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, AS QUICK AS COE'S COUGH BALSAM. C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Conn., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, General Western Agents.

REMOVAL. In contemplation of our change of location to the new first class marble front stores, 19 & 21 Lake Street, On or about the 1st of January next. We invite an examination of our UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE GOODS. We shall offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES upon desirable JOB LOTS, To reduce our stock. Buyers will be unable to duplicate our bargains in any other market. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers, Jobbers and Commission Merchants, 72, 74 & 76 LAKE STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS. FINE, BEAUTIFUL AND RARE NOVELTIES RECENT IMPORTATIONS. ELEGANT VASES, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, PUNCH BOWLS, LIQUOR CASES, CIGAR STANDS, GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, JEWEL CASES AND STANDS, DRESSING CASES, BRONZES. Every grade of China, Terra Cotta, Bisque, Wedgewood, Parian and Lava Articles. Also, a superb stock of Silver Plated Goods, OF THE BEST QUALITY. An early selection very desirable. An examination alone will satisfy. Prices as low as any house in the country. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, &c., 72 Lake Street.

POSITIVELY FOR TWENTY DAYS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF BOOTS & SHOES. I. P. FARNUM, Wholesale Dealer. 57 LAKE STREET. 57

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 SOUTH CLARK AND 89 Washington Street, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF Musical Instruments and Strings, Having connection with manufacturing houses in Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, London, and other European Cities.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE First Premium Gold Medal Piano, MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & Co., in Baltimore. The Pianos have the highest recommendation from S. Thalberg, L. M. Gottschalk, G. Satter, M. Strakosch, H. Vieuxtemps, and other first-class pianists. PIANOS. A. H. GALE & CO., BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., SOEBBLER & SCHMIDT, And other first-class makers. PRIZE PATENT MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGANS, ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark AND 89 WASHINGTON STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. Offer for sale a superior quality of GUNPOWDER, From Rifle size to Coarse Ducking. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder. G. NEWHALL, Jr., Agent, 18 River street.

CANDIDATE FOR CORONER. H. Deal, one of the old settlers of Cook County, at the solicitation of many friends is a candidate for the above office at the ensuing election, which takes place on the 3rd inst.

GEO. G. POPE Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 128 CLARK STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME. At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

New Advertisements.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We have the largest stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS In this city, and are selling them 25 per cent. lower than any other dealer. Also, a fine assortment of PORTFOLIOS, Writing Desks, LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Portemonnaies, Traveling Bags, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS MEN, &c., &c. Also, a splendid stock of the finest STATIONERY, All of which we are selling at the lowest prices. McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn street.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND VERMONT CENTRAL. BOSTON, Fare $[illegible] BUFFALO AND NEW YORK, Fare $[illegible] LESS THAN VIA ANY OTHER LINE. Passengers get full benefit of the above by purchasing tickets at the Grand Trunk Ticket Office Only. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, 48 Clark street, Chicago, 201 Main street, Milwaukee. L. P. HUBBARD, West'n Ag't, Vt. Central. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Having purchased the exclusive right from Thomas B. Bryan, President of the Soldiers Home, to engrave A FAC-SIMILE of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, for popular distribution. It is done in the best style of the Art. It has occurred to me that I might make this interesting and historical National work a medium of profit and employment to those of our gallant soldiers who have been disabled in the service, and the widows of those who have laid down their lives in defending the National cause.

The "Proclamation" is twenty-four by twenty-eight inches, with an appropriate border, and the price per copy will be One Dollar. I propose, however, to deliver it to either of the classes above named, at the rate of Fifty Cents per copy—thus affording, as I believe, to our maimed Soldiers, and the widows of Officers and Soldiers, a convenient and certain means of present comfort and support, and at the same time facilitate the rapid distribution among the people of the most important and popular document ever promulgated by the Executive of this Nation. All persons of the description above named, and desiring to avail themselves of the terms of this offer, will address me at 164 SOUTH CLARK STREET. S. WHITTIER, P. O. Box [illegible]. P. S.—Copies of the same are now ready for distribution. All orders will be promptly filled on receipt of money. Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 8, 1863. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday the 18th inst., for supplying the Public Offices, Hospitals, &c., in or near this city, with Hard Coal, (anthracite) for three months, commencing January 1, 1864. The Coal to be of first quality, clean and delivered, accompanied in every case with the City Weigh Master as to quantity. Amount required from 25 to 30 tons per month. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by the written guarantee of two well known and responsible persons, obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the bidder provided the contract is awarded to him. An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid, and bidders must be present and signify their acceptance at the time of opening the bids, which will be at [illegible] o'clock m. of that day. Two or more bids from the same parties will reject all their bids. Bids not complying in all particulars to the above will be rejected, and the undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed exorbitant. Proposals to be sealed and endorsed on outside of envelope, "Proposals for Hard Coal," and directed to J. A. POTTER, Capt. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. WARRANTED PURE. Put up in barrels or 100 pound sacks. Orders from the country promptly filled. SPRAGUE, PRESTON & CO., 179 South Water street.

THE IMPERIAL VIGNETTE. A New Style for the Holidays, At EVERITT'S, 111 Lake street, where all the latest and most approved styles of Photographs may be found at low prices. Cartes de Visite only $3 per doz. HAY BIAS, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., expires this day by limitation. I. Pomeroy having withdrawn, the undersigned will continue business at the old stand under the same style. GEO. A. WHEELER. Chicago, Nov. 30, 1863. IRA F. WALLACE.

WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants, 248 Lake and 239 South Water-sts, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Prompt attention given to the PURCHASE AND SALE of Flour, Grain, Pork, Beans, Lard, Green Fruit, and every description of Produce. Orders solicited. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. GEO. A. WHEELER. I. P. WALLACE.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERING IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING, THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get STEAM CURED FEATHERS, FREE FROM BAD ODOR. WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

GUNPOWDER. HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S. GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT, 185 LAKE STREET.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS! The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS! We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS. BATES, STORE & CO., 158 South Water street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1863. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. No Freight will be received at the yard of the Illinois Central Railroad for shipment, until the present accumulation is forwarded. This does not apply to General Merchandise, which will be received and forwarded as usual. ROBT. FORSYTH, Gen. Freight Agt.

TEETH! TEETH!!—Extracted Without Pain! By the use of the new Anaesthetic. WM. ALBAUGH, Dentist, 84 West Randolph street.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist and Aurist, for the treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and extraordinary operations on most obstinate diseases of those delicate organs, continues his practice at No. 124 Randolph street. Dr. U. has devoted twenty-eight years of his professional life to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, during nine of which he has practiced in Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

BURGLARS ARE ABOUT. Look out for them, you who have the old style of safes in offices out of the business part of the city. Call and see our new and elegant Great American Safes, WITH BURGLAR PROOF CHESTS. No tools yet known to scientific mechanics can cut or drill them. Don't buy a Safe of any make until you see them. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 LaSalle-st.

Steam to Europe. The Steamship KANGAROO, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, will sail from New York on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th, at noon, for Cork and Liverpool. RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY. New York to Cork or Liverpool, first class [illegible]. New York to Cork or Liverpool, steerage [illegible]. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets from Liverpool or Cork to Chicago for $40 in notes. Sailing ship passage $20 to Chicago. Apply to F. A. EMORY, Agent, 66 Clark-st, cor. of Randolph.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL, 175 Lake Street.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED, and warranted to give satisfaction, at 166 Lake street, (up-stairs) W. H. [illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

We find the following in the *National Intelligencer* in reply to an article in the TRIBUNE:

Now, if it be true, as the Chicago TRIBUNE affirms, (and as no conservative denies) that slavery is going to "a general smash as fast as time and the rush of events in God's providence can carry it," why should our radical friends give themselves so much trouble to accelerate its progress at a faster pace than "time" and God's providence are visibly marking for its exit? [illegible] ... [illegible] ... good patriots and lovers of humanity.

The difference between us and the *Intelligencer* seems to be in what we meant by the laws of Nature, and of War, and of God's providence and their normal working. We may perhaps be able to make the *Intelligencer* understand us, and itself more [illegible] another Proclamation, dated April 15, 1861, commanding certain persons, "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days!" It is most three years since that Proclamation was issued, and does the *Intelligencer* not see that "the fatuity of thus seeking to get the start of Time and Providence was never more strikingly illustrated than in the demonstrated inefficiency of that edict!" The *Intelligencer* seems to hold that the "normal working" of a Proclamation is to execute itself; that if it does not accomplish all it commands by its own inherent efficacy, it ceases to be normal, and becomes presumptuous, fatuous and all wrong. Did not the President, according to the *Intelligencer* plainly overshoot the mark, in seeking to quicken operations with his paper proclamation commanding the rebels to disperse? Is it not just as fatuous as the other? On the contrary we hold that the first Proclamation was normal, and rightly followed up by the "normal working" of powder and ball, will in time effect its object. We also hold that the Proclamation of Emancipation followed up in the same way, by the "normal working," of the proper forces, will not "get the start of Time and Providence" in the least, but will surely be in at the death of Slavery, with time and providence.

As to the "enunciation of the same sound philosophy in this modern verse,"

> "Straight forward goes
> The lightning's path, and straight the fearful path
> Of the cannon ball. Direct it flies and rapid,
> Shattering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches.
> My son, the road the human being travels,
> That on which blessing comes and goes, doth follow
> The river's course, the valley's playful windings,
> Curves round the cornfield and the hill of vines,
> And thus secure, though late, leads to its end."

we must say we are a little confused. If the *Intelligencer* means to declare that it goes against the war, because cannon balls shatter things and hurt, we can appreciate its tenderness and gentleness of spirit which shrinks from all suffering, but must declare that we do not belong to its Peace party. Our voice is still for war. If it means to affirm that it don't like the cannon ball because it flies direct and rapid, and does not follow the valley's playful windings, and curve round the rebel cornfield and their hills of vines, we are free to say that we do. We don't know what new kind of ordnance they may be getting up in Washington, but we never believed in any gun shooting around the corner of a barn, nor in blank cartridges, nor in so firing as to miss it if a rebel, and kill it if an abolitionist. And in this war, the more accurate and swift the cannon ball the better we like it; and if the lightning could be used to smite and destroy this infernal rebellion, we would be glad. So that on the subject of cannon balls and lightning, and their normal working, we are far apart. When the cannon ball goes straight, and hits the rebellion square, "shattering that it may reach and shattering what it reaches," then, in our opinion, it bears "the fruits desiderated by all good patriots and lovers of humanity."

We are struck with the fact that in quoting from Schiller the *Intelligencer* let one of "the weighty lines" drop out, and it has fallen on its own toes. It is next to the last, and reads thus in the original:

> "Honoring the holy bounds of property!"

We do not wonder it was omitted, for it sounds so like the continual conservative talk about slavery, as to be highly suggestive. When poetry is sought to be used in defense of the conservatism of the *Intelligencer*, it is clearly necessary to resort to an expurgated edition. The great poets always sing the songs of freedom.

THAD. STEVENS.

In making up the committees for the House of Representatives it is reported that Thad. Stevens will again be placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. If our advice could reach and influence the Speaker we should ask him to make some other selection. When Grow was elected Speaker he made Stevens chairman of that Committee, and also modestly stuffed most of the other important committees with Pennsylvania members. He almost ignored the West. Stevens proved himself to be wretchedly qualified for their leader, and certainly will be no better hereafter. His opposition to Western interests was so bitter and relentless that he employed dishonest means against them. His great age and natural acerbity of disposition render him an improper person for House leader. His infirmities of temper and health, petulence, egotism, and chronic jealousy of the West, all combine to unfit him for the position of chairman of the great and important committee of Ways and Means. A younger and healthier man, one of broad National views, and equanimity of temper, is required. On the question of human Freedom, Mr. Stevens is true and steadfast, but on national measures of finance, revenue, currency, and improvements, his mental vision is bounded by Lancaster county and the Atlantic coast. He knows no West.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy reports that he has [illegible] vessels of war in commission, and [illegible] $142,000,000 for the ensuing year, to support them and to build more. But of all this vast fleet—greater than the navy of Great Britain—there is not one ship or steamer possessing sufficient speed to catch a blockade-runner in a fair chase, nor is he building one that will be fast enough to overtake such a ship. The public will not be satisfied with the grandiloquent blow over the immensity of our naval fleet, when it is known they are slow-sailing tubs, that can catch nothing, and consequently for blockading purposes are nearly worthless. The arrivals and departures of blockade-runners at the port of Wilmington, N. C., are nearly as numerous and as regular as merchantmen at the port of Boston. There is a radical reform needed in the management of the navy.

☞ It is notorious that the shoddy aristocracy have swindled the Government out of stupendous sums. We heard a suggestion the other day that would effectually remedy the evil. It was, for a Board of Examination to take an inventory of the present property in the possession of each of these robbers, deduct therefrom what he was worth when the war began, and make a further deduction of what would

be a fair compensation for his time and the capital invested, and then confiscate the remainder for the benefit of the treasury. It is believed that if this were done, it would restore to the treasury two or three hundred millions of dollars of which it has been robbed by heartless and thievish men. We know of some did whisky-sucking copperheads in this State who would have to disgorge large sums under the operations of such a rule. They swindled the Government from a double motive—one to gratify their cupidity, and the other to help the rebels by bleeding the loyal cause.

More Progress.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott, of St. Louis, a prominent and influential divine, writes a letter to an Eastern friend, whereof the following extract appears in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:

St. Louis, Oct. 30, 1863.

You cannot possibly make me a radical, except in the most conservative style; but I can meet the exigencies as they rise, and I cannot but think that in Missouri they are rising very fast, and that under the President's new call and prospective draft, (which I strongly approve,) a decided change of policy must take place. As it now stands, the loyal citizens are suffering the penalty of disloyalty, and non-slaveholders are held to a tighter rule than slaveholders or slaves. See how it stands: I have two boys, 22 and 20 years old, well educated, active, loyal. They are worth in money to me more than any slaves that ever lived. I cannot find it in my heart to advise them to volunteer, for they are the life of my house; yet they talk of it and I shall not say one word to discourage them. When the draft comes, as it must, if they are taken they must go. Now, one of my neighbors has two slaves, stout, stalwart men, valuable only as laborers, who would gladly volunteer. But the master is loyal, or goes for such, (his loyalty was at Camp Jackson!) and the men cannot be accepted. When the draft comes they cannot be included. Are his slaves better than my sons?

Again, the quota from Missouri is based on Congressional representation—i. e., with three-fifths of the slave population. But the slaves are not drafted, and who is their substitutes but the white population from whom the required number is drawn? Why should not the draft reach the slaves in a three-fifths [illegible] Some of our factories will be almost stopped by the drain on them; is the plantation more sacred?

Again, nearly ½ of our white population, especially the slaveholders, have either become rebels or are too notoriously disloyal to be trusted. Why should not their slaves be drafted, and why should their consent be asked, if they can manage to make a fair show of loyalty, before they can be accepted. Why should the loyal men of the State have the burden thus doubled and made galling to them? I contend that Government should not recognise slavery under military law and in military exigency. The draft should reach slaves as well as freemen, either under the two-thirds rule, because they are so represented, or under the divine rule, because they are men. And any able-bodied man, slave or free, who wishes to enlist, should be accepted, thankfully, because his service is needed. No consent of the master should be required: but if loyalty is clearly proved, the bounty might be paid to him, though of this I am not clear. It would be perhaps the best way to settle the legal doubt; but I think the inducement of bounty should be offered to the slave to encourage his enlistment. Where the loyal or semi-loyal master brings the slave as a substitute, I believe the bounty goes to the master. What I mean is that this discrimination, in the Border States, against free men and *non-slaveholders*, should cease, and now that the policy of negro regiments has been accepted, that the rule of enlistment should be made equal and just. The point of compensation to loyal owners is of secondary importance and under civil law may be no more than justice requires. Under military law it may properly be granted, but the main thing is to get the men, and to give to all who are willing to do their part as soldiers the opportunity of service.

If I had any influence at Washington, I would use it to this end, and you may use what I have written in whatever way you please.

Slavery as it now exists in Missouri is an unmixed evil, and the sooner it disappears from us the better. It is a most mistaken tenderness to do anything to prolong its days or to foster it into renewed life. Every attempt to do it lessens the loyalty of the State and prevents its recuperation from the crushing evils of civil war.

Gen. Asboth at Fort Pickens.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

FORT PICKENS, Florida, Nov. 12, 1863.

Our "big event" has been the arrival of a Brigadier General, who arrived here on the steamship Star of the South, on Saturday, 7th inst., from New Orleans, with his staff and accompanied by one company of cavalry. He was landed at the navy yard, and after the ship had discharged everything belonging to him she returned here to put out the remainder of her cargo, consisting of commissary stores. The General proceeded to Barrancas, which is opposite Fort Pickens and between the navy yard and lighthouse, where he has established his headquarters. Brigadier General Asboth—for such is his name—has not been in this department long. He is one of the remaining ones who adhered to Kossuth, and was a colonel under that illustrious man, and consequently became a refugee; made Chicago, Ill., his home, where he has been residing some years. He is a remarkably fine looking officer, and bears a high character from his home, which was testified by the citizens of Chicago making him a present of a very fine horse on his leaving for the seat of war. It is rumored here (and he has talked publicly of it on the passage) that he only waits here for more troops, which are expected daily, to occupy Pensacola proper. We are all in anxiety to see the troops coming, as it may be the forerunner of stirring events and hard knocks. The troops here are in fine spirits and excellent health.

I have just heard that General Asboth is going to raise two more regiments here, one white and one colored. As there are a great many three years' men whose time will expire in two or three months, I suppose many of them will re-enlist with straps on their shoulders.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Martin H. Freeman, A. M., a native of Vermont, and graduate of Middlebury College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College.

—The Louisville *Journal* learns that it is almost impossible to procure pilots for the Government service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on account of their being paid bigger prices by the owners of boats not in the United States service.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* on board one of the iron-clads at Charleston, writes that the monitors, after a siege of five months, are now in a better and more efficient condition, in consequence of improvements, than at the commencement of active operations.

—Dean Swift was once called to preach a charity sermon. He read his text, which was in these words: He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; that which He hath will he repay him again. "My hearers," said the Dean, "you mark the offer. If you like the security, down with your dust!"

—A slight domestic breeze prevents stagnation. Archdeacon Paley, on having a case of conjugal harmony commended to him, remarked that though it was "verra praiseworthy, it must have been verra dool."

—Mr. George W. Waitt has been arrested in Montreal on a charge of obtaining recruits for the army of the United States. He was committed for trial at the next term of Queen's Bench in March.

—Commander Montgomery for some time past in command at Charlestown Navy Yard, has been relieved from that duty, and Commodore Stringham is detailed to fill the vacancy.

—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that such changes have been going on in Boston harbor, that it is now only a second class harbor.

—The three principal hotels at Washington are said to have cleared from $80,000 to $100,000 a year, since December, 1861.

—Gen. D. H. Hill publishes a card in the Richmond papers, showing that he was relieved from his command, not for any military delinquency, but because he had expressed an opinion adverse to the military capacity of Gen. Bragg.

—Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo (we presume of diamond wedding fame) has established in Alacrenes a free school for both sexes of children, and a night school for men. Ignorance, it is admitted, prevails in the country parts of the island, and this act of Senor Oviedo is greatly praised as a good example to wealthy agriculturists.

—The assessment of the present year shows the value of the total taxable property of New Orleans to be $160,809,008. This amount is thus distributed: real estate, $86,414,860; capital and money at interest, $12,173,208; horses, cows, carriages, $579,880; furniture, $1,268,450; stocks in vessels and corporations, $80,700; income, $332,000. The aggregate of assessed property last year was $121,707,265. The decrease of the present year results mainly from the reduced value of capital and money at interest, and of slaves, numbering 11,705, valued last year at $6,629,210, and this year omitted from the assessment.

—Among the anecdotes of the life of Thiers, is one that states him to be very partial to a game of cards, and that he shows himself a great expert at *ecarte*; but the truth is, M. Thiers never touched a card in his life. M. Berryer, on the contrary, amuses himself every evening with a game of piquet or whist—two games in which he fears no rivals, for he plays them to perfection. In the morning, when he has time, he is fond of a game at billiards, in which, however, he meets his superior in M. Odilon Barrot. M. Fould is great at chess, and M. de Persigny at billiards.

—The atrocities attributed to the Russians in Poland surpass all possible imagination of human cruelty in an age like the present. The corporal punishment of women of all ranks, under circumstances of special indignity, is incredible enough; but the Moscow *Journal* states that the Russian soldiers in Poland have been furnished with a new description of dagger, of peculiar formation, with jagged sides, pierced with small needle-holes filled with strychnine, amalgamated to some way with gum. To make the effects of the poison more fatal, this dagger is, by order, turned in the wound! The Moscow *Journal* publishes a wood cut representing the instrument.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet—The Message and the Radical Men—The Louisiana Delegation—Our Iron-Clad Navy—The Clerkship—Members Arriving.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The Secretaryship of the Navy, as I have already informed you, has been proffered to Senator Grimes of Iowa, and rejected. Senator Grimes is one of the best posted men, as regards naval affairs, in the country, having made it a speciality. He would make an excellent head of this Department, and I regret that he has seen fit to decline the appointment.

In this connection, I learn that strong representations have been made from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, respecting other members of the Cabinet, and it is likely that there will be a change in the War and Post Office Departments also; Messrs. Stanton and Blair going out to make way for others. Messrs. Seward and Chase, it is stated, will remain in their respective positions. The feeling respecting the mismanagement of the Navy Department is very great, and the recent disclosures respecting the Sickles cut-off trial in the Circuit Court, have intensified the disgust caused by Mr. Welles' or his subordinate's miserable policy and action.

THE MESSAGE AND THE RADICAL MEN.

I learn from good authority that Mr. Lincoln's Message will take such ground upon the great questions of the day, as developed in the progress of the war, will unqualifiedly secure him the support of the radical wing of the Union party in the country, and also unite the true Union loving men of the nation more thoroughly in support of the Administration. The President's Message will be something like his letter to the Springfield mass convention, a pledge to the people that he is determined to carry out the principles and policy which he has so steadily kept in view during the progress of the war. Mr. Lincoln, it has appeared, has been led by the people; when, on the other hand, he has been led by the events which have crowded upon the country in such rapid succession, as to require a change of policy with every change in the progress of the war. His message will be another [illegible] he has persevered in, and, as I said above, will still more firmly attach the people to him and his Administration.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

The are five members of Congress here from Louisiana, among them a Mr. Montague, from the northern part of the State, where there is not a Union man to be found away from under the guns of our navy. Yet I understand that at least three of these gentlemen (if not all) will demand to have their names placed on the roll by the Clerk; and some are of opinion that Mr. Etheridge will be fool or knave enough to put them there. From the course of the man during the past twelve months, I should judge there is no saying what he may do. Mr. Field, formerly Secretary of State of Illinois, I learn, will demand to have his name placed on the rolls. He is represented as a radical Abolitionist. Some of the others, I hear, will await the organisation of the House, and then present a memorial to that body stating their claims and asking for admission. Then the question will arise whether this precedent will not have to be followed in the case of other seceded States presenting members of Congress for admission. Can we refuse to admit Mr. Sebastian, from Arkansas, if we admit these men from Louisiana? By such admission power is given to seceded States to operate in both the Confederate and Federal Congresses. It is like allowing a man to vote in the caucus of both parties, and thus control the action of both to his interests. Besides, it is a question whether these States are any longer entitled to representation until they purge themselves of treason, and by the loyal people thereof, organize a Union State Government, and elect representatives under it. This question, I foresee, must inevitably come up for discussion during the coming session, and it is important that it should be settled upon correct legal and Constitutional principles. It is also necessary to the success of the Administration in the present war, that the Union party should place itself right on the record upon this question.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Our iron-clad Navy now afloat consists mostly of monitors, ranging from 650 to 1,050 tons. The 850 ton vessels are: Sangamon, Nantucket, Lehigh, Patapsco, Nahant, Catskill, Passaic, Weehawken, Montauk—9. All of these, except the Sangamon, (which is in Washington,) are at Charleston.

The 1,050 ton vessels are: Catawba, Manayunk, Oneota, Canonicus, Saugus, Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, Mahopac, Manhattan—9. These are building at Jersey City, Wilmington, Boston, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

There is a third lot of monitors, viz.: Agamenticus, Miantonomah, Monadnock, and Tonawanda—4. They are building at Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Portsmouth, N. H. The New York vessel is the only one launched.

There are also 19 monitors of 950 tons each, building at various places.

We have, also, 21 iron-clad and partially iron-clad gunboats on the Mississippi and tributaries. They range from 500 to 1,000 tons each, and are only suitable for river navigation.

Of the vessels of the frigate class, we have two afloat—the New Ironsides, 3,486 tons, and the Roanoke, 3,435 tons. The Dunderberg, 5,000 tons, Dictator, 4,000 tons, and Puritan, 4,250 tons, are building at New York. They are wooden vessels, clad with iron. Another vessel of this class, not named, is building at Philadelphia.

The Navy Department has also invited proposals for two classes of ocean iron-clads, one of 7,000, and the other of 3,500 tons, but nothing has, as yet, been done upon them.

There is also a fleet of iron double-enders, like the wooden ones lately constructed, and in process of construction. If they do not get more speed than the wooden vessels they do not promise well. Two of the wooden vessels are now at this Navy Yard, where experiments are being made on their engines, which it turns out do not give that speed to the vessels which was expected. This is attributed to Chief Engineer Isherwood's unfounded prejudice against using steam expansively.

The heavy ocean iron clads are an experiment, and if they do not turn out better than wooden vessels clad with iron in a similar manner lately constructed in Europe, the money will be thrown away upon them.

ZETA.

Gen. Burnside's Thanksgiving Order.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 32.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 26th inst., will, so far as military operation will permit, be observed by this army as a day of thanksgiving for the countless blessings vouchsafed the country, and the fruitful successes granted to our arms during the past year.

Especially has this army cause for thankfulness for the Divine protection which has so signally shielded us; and let us with grateful hearts offer our prayers for its continuance, assured of the purity of our cause, and with a firm reliance on the God of battles.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

The Ocean Carrying Trade.

The steam carrying trade on the Atlantic has increased within the past few years, with a rapidity which the most sanguine friends of steamship enterprise have never dared to predict. In the year 1853 the tonnage of foreign-going steamers entered inward at Liverpool was 188,715 tons, while in 1863 it was 556,339, which, in the year ending June, 1863 had increased to 756,430 tons. In about ten years the foreign steam trade of that port has more than quadrupled. There are at present eight distinct lines of Atlantic steamships, six of which have contracts for carrying the mails. They own in the aggregate fifty-five vessels, and new vessels of an improved character, and of greater power and capacity, are being constantly added to the list. We have recently had the prospectus of a new line to be established by the "National Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of two millions sterling, having for its object to run a fleet of screw steamers from Liverpool and London to New York; of large size and great capacity. Three steamers of that class have already been secured, and contracts have been entered into for the building of others of about 3,500 tons each. The impetus given to the trade has induced the Cunard and Dale or (or Inman) lines to run extra steamers at stated times, and the initiatory steps have already been taken for the establishment of new lines. It is a noteworthy fact that the screw ships are fast superseding the more expensive and cumbrous side-wheel steamers. The Cunard Company, it is said, freely admit that their screw ship, the China, which is of such size and power as to admit of fair comparison with first-class side-wheel steamers, is the least expensive and most useful vessel of their line.

The Heroine of Gettysburg.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The country has already heard of John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg; of how the old man sallied forth, a host within himself, "to fight on his own hook," and how he fell wounded after having delivered many shots from his trusty rifle into the face and hearts of his country's foes. John Burns' name is already recorded among the immortal, to live there while American valor and patriotism has an admirer and an emulator. But there was a heroine as well as a hero of Gettysburg. The old hero, Burns, still lives; the heroine, sweet Jenny Wade, perished in the din of that awful fray, and she now sleeps where the flowers once bloomed, and the perfume-laden air wafted lovingly over Cemetery Hill.

Before the battle, and while the National hosts were awaiting the assault of the traitor foe, Jenny Wade was busily engaged in baking bread for the National troops. She occupied a house in range of the guns of both armies, and the rebels had sternly ordered her to leave the premises, but this she as sternly refused to do. While she was busily engaged in her patriotic work, a Minie ball pierced her pure breast, and she fell a holy sacrifice in her country's cause. Almost at the same time a rebel officer of high rank fell near where Jenny Wade had perished. The rebels at once proceeded to prepare a coffin for their fallen leader, but about the time that was finished the surging of the conflict changed the positions of the armies, and Jenny Wade's body was placed in the coffin designed for her country's enemy. The incidents of the heroine and the hero of Gettysburg are beautifully touching, noble and sublime.

Old John Burns was the only man of Gettysburg who participated in the struggle to save the North from invasion, while innocent Jenny Wade was the only sacrifice which the people of that locality had to offer on the shrine of their country. Let a monument be erected on the ground which covers her, before which the pilgrims to the holy tombs of the heroes of Gettysburg can bow and bless the memory of Jenny Wade. If the people of Gettysburg are not able alone to raise the funds to pay for a suitable monument for Jenny Wade, let them send a committee to Harrisburg, and our little boys and girls will assist in soliciting subscriptions for this holy purpose. Before the summer sunshine again kisses the grave of Jenny Wade; before the summer birds once more carol where she sleeps in glory; before the flowers again deck the plain made famous by gallant deeds, let a monument rise to greet the skies in tokens of virtue, daring and nobleness.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Official Report of Col. Chandler of the 88th Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS 88TH ILL. INF. VOLS.,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27th, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement with the enemy:

The regiment, on the 23d inst., was on picket in front of Fort Negley, when the movement of the army was begun. We were relieved on the morning of the 24th, and ordered to join our brigade, which had moved to the left during the night. At 11 o'clock, on the 25th, under the direction of Colonel Sherman, I took position behind the breastwork on the picket line to the left of the road leading out from the left of Fort Negley. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment with the brigades, advanced to the rise of ground on which had been the enemy's picket line, where it was halted. The regiment occupied the right of the second line, and at 3 o'clock, under the immediate direction of Col. Miller, who had the direction of the second line, advanced to the assault of the enemy's works on Missionary Ridge. We advanced on quick time until we reached the edge of the timber, when we took the "double quick" across the plain, a distance of half a mile to the first line of works, the enemy firing into our ranks from the first line, and pouring grape and canister from the batteries on the crest of the ridge. Here, under the little shelter afforded by this first line of works, the men sank from exhaustion. We remained here only a few moments, and advanced to the second line, driving the enemy in confusion before us. The men were now so completely exhausted, and [illegible] kept up such a galling fire from the [illegible] ed out of question. A few moments of rest, however, and they followed the colors which were ordered forward. The advance, which was slow, but sure, having to contend not only with the direct fire, but an enfilading fire from the right. When near the upper works of the enemy we halted, waiting for the troops on our right to move forward and draw from us the fire, which was enfilading our line of advance. This fire not in any way diminishing, I ordered the colors forward on the works, which a moment after were carried, and the "stars and stripes" waved triumphantly on Missionary Ridge, the enemy being in full retreat and great confusion.

The distance from where the charge was begun to the top of the ridge was at least one and a half miles across a wide open plain and up a long steep hill, protected by three lines of rifle pits, one at the foot, the second about half way up, and the third on the crest of the ridge, with artillery at the top. The time occupied was about one and a half hours. The regiment rested on the ridge until about one o'clock the next morning when, with the brigade, we moved to the front a mile and a half, and halted until about ten o'clock, when we moved forward to Chickamauga Creek. In the afternoon we returned to camp.

I desire to make honorable mention of the officers of this regiment, all of whom did their duty most gallantly. Capt. George W. Smith, of Company A, acting field officer, was conspicuous for his bravery while urging on the almost exhausted men, until about two-thirds of the way up the hill, he fell severely wounded. First Lieutenant Dean R. Chester, commanding Company G, was shot through the leg while crossing the plain, but gallantly led his company to the second line of works.

Second Lieutenant Henry L. Bingham, commanding Co. H, was killed just before we reached the second line, but proved himself entirely worthy the straps he had so recently mounted. First Lieutenant Edward E. Tucker, commanding Company D, was conspicuous for his daring, in moving among the men, urging them forward. Sergeant Richard Realf was everywhere, urging on those who fell behind of other regiments, as well as those of our own. It affords me great satisfaction to mention our brave color bearer, Sergeant John Cheever, who gallantly carried our banner, planting it always in the advance for the regiment to rally on, never letting it trail in the dust, but waving it encouragingly to those behind, and defiantly to the enemy before him, never faltering until he waved it over the top of Missionary Ridge. It is difficult to select any one from the ranks and give him special mention where all behaved so well; but I must mention Corp. Thomas Lacy, of Co. K, and private William Isbester, of Co. C, who seemed to vie with the colors for the advance. Accompanying this report I send a list of the casualties of the regiment.

I am General, very respectfully,

G. W. CHANDLER,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g.

To ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant General, Springfield.

Illinois.

Gov. Yates has succeeded in having all Illinois sick and wounded soldiers transported from hospitals in Louisville to hospitals in this State. On the 2d inst., over two hundred left Louisville for Quincy.

A portion of the 113th Illinois, under Lieut. Col. Clark, who have been on duty in Scott county for several days, have gone to St. Louis. They did good service while in Scott county. Besides regulating the copperheads, they arrested twenty deserters, and some fifty other rascals who have been aiding deserters.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association will meet in the Representatives Hall, in Springfield, on the 29th inst. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the State, and many subjects of interest to teachers and the public will receive the attention of the Association.

Capt. Keys, Provost-Marshal of the Springfield District, on the 3d inst., arrested in Tazewell county, William E. Ketchum and E. H. Freeman, clerks of Major A. M. Freeman, Paymaster of the U. S. A., who is now under arrest at Buffalo. They are charged with defrauding the Government out of a large sum of money, and will be kept in close confinement until their cases can be investigated.

A party of soldiers belonging to the force of Provost-Marshal Fry, visited the residence of Mr. Hatcher, in Morgan county, on Friday night, the 27th ult., in search of deserters. They were fired upon from the windows of Hatcher's house, wounding the commanding officer of the party. The soldiers fired in return, shooting Hatcher through the body, causing almost instant death. Several guns were found in the house. The deserters escaped, but were subsequently arrested and sent to Springfield.

One hundred and twenty recruits for the 12th Illinois Cavalry (Col. Hasbrouck Davis') were mustered in at camp Butler, Springfield, on the 1st inst. This gallant regiment is filling up very fast, and will probably be able to take the field with full ranks at the termination of their furlough, which will expire about the 1st of January.

There was a grand Union meeting at Cairo on Friday evening last, which was largely attended, and the proceedings marked with much harmony and enthusiasm. Hon. Warran Chase and General Geiger of Ohio, made speeches. John Mulkey, rendered famous by his connection with the Wabash swindle, was present and expressed himself disgusted with the proceedings, but that made no difference. An other meeting, of like character, is to be held in the same place.

A band of Copperheads and deserters are organized in the northern part of Green county, near Athensville. They are said to be fully armed, and are compelling Union men to leave. Immediate measures will be taken by the authorities to arrest the scoundrels.

The following medical officers from Illinois have been released, as prisoners of war, from Richmond: Surg. E. M. Seely, 2d Ill. cavalry; Asst. Surg. W. A. Downey, 58th Ill. volunteers; Surg. O. Q. Herrick, 34th; Surg. S. B. Hawley, 35th; Surg. T. L. McGee, 51st; Surg. C. Helm, 92d; Asst. Serg. J. W. Brown, 22d; Surg. S. N. Young, 73th; Surg. E. A. Merrifield, 44th; Asst. Surg. S. T. Woodruff, 100th. Permission to delay reporting twenty days is granted them.

The barn of Col. R. B. Latham, of the 106th Illinois infantry, at Lincoln, Logan county, was burned, including its contents, consisting of two horses, two mules, a fine carriage, six tons of hay, several hundred bushels of oats, and other articles of value, on Thursday night last. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Two companies of the colored regiment for this State have their minimum number already sworn in, and will doubtless have their maximum number soon. Recruiting is going on for other companies, and another company has been organized at Quincy by Capt. Brown.

The Provost Marshal of the 10th district is still stirring up the copperheads and deserters near Murrayville.

On last Thursday a soldier was shot at and severely wounded by a citizen, whose son is a deserter. This was speedily avenged by the soldier's comrades, three or four of whom immediately emptied the contents of their muskets into the body of the offender, who has since died of his wounds.

Minnesota.

Estimates of the quotas of each county in the State have been published in the St. Paul *Press*. Ramsey county is short but 84 men; Houston 331; Fillmore 488; Winona 537; Dodge 179; Faribault 99, etc. The number that have enlisted will diminish these figures. State Auditor McElrath has just returned to St. Paul from a tour of the State to sell the school lands. The sales amount to $156,000, of which $36,000 was paid in cash. The average price per acre was $6.25. The entire amount of sales, up to the present time, is $522,000. Taking the average rate of the last sales, the school lands yet to be sold will net eight and a quarter millions of dollars. This will be a respectable sum.

Gen. Charles T. Campbell, of Penn., who has been sojourning at St. Paul for some months past, has been ordered to Sioux City, where he takes Gen. Sully's command, the latter having been assigned to duty elsewhere.

Applications for the few commissions the State have power to grant have been so numerous to Gov. Swift, that he has issued an order stating that officers will only be promoted according to seniority, and promotions from the ranks will only be made for distinguished services, or upon the recommendation of an examining board.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1863.

There is no change to note in the condition of the money market. [illegible]

In New York gold showed a downward tendency to-day. [illegible]

In St. Louis, on Monday, monetary affairs were quiet. There was a scarcity of treasury notes. New York exchange was plenty. The buying prices was ½ per cent discount buying, and ½ per cent discount selling.

In Cincinnati, on Monday, the demand for money was equal to the supply, and the market rate at 6@8 per cent to good names, and 10 per cent in the open market. Exchange was in full supply, and dealers are free sellers at par, with occasional transactions at 50@75 off. Government paper was firm at [illegible] discount for vouchers. The offerings were light. Eastern Exchange was [illegible] discount, buying, and par selling.

In Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the money market was very close, and much complaint was heard among business men of the difficulty in obtaining discounts at the banks. Eastern Exchange was quoted at par buying, ¼ selling.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railway, ending Dec. 7th:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	1,396 84	1,358 97
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

In New York, the week closed for an easier money market among stock houses, and there was more capital offered on Saturday than for some time. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts during the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G&CURR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A&StLRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dr'sd Hogs, no.	Beef Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
G&CURR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A&StLRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general markets to-day were inactive and dull, and prices of nearly every article declined. The scarcity of money continues to limit transactions and depress the markets.

The receipts of Hogs, as posted on 'Change this morning, amounted to 10,341 live, and 1,833 dressed. The market for Dressed Hogs was less active and prices fell 15@20c ℔ 100 lbs—with sales at a range of $4.75@6.25—the great bulk of the sales having been at $5.00, $5.50, and $6.25, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

The market for Live Hogs was also depressed, and we note a decline in prices of 10@15c on medium to prime Hogs, and 25c on common qualities. About 11,000 head changed hands, at a range of $4.00@6.00, gross—the great bulk of the sales having been at $5.25@5.60. [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago, Dec. 5.

The following table posted on 'Change to-day, shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 5th inst., compared with the amount in store a year ago:

	Dec. 5, 1863.	Dec. 5, 1862.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs at the various yards up to four o'clock this afternoon, amounted to about 8,000 but since that time several trains have arrived with a large quantity in addition. The entered sales during the day amount to 11,000 hogs at prices ranging from $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs, but the bulk of sales have been made at $5.00@5.60, and have chiefly consisted of the best droves to be found in the market. The demand for prime and extra hogs exclusively arises from the fact that, the comparatively few buyers at present in the market, are purchasing only this description of stock. The inactivity and depression which characterised the market yesterday, has, if anything, been more apparent to-day, in the absence of a large proportion of the buyers from the yards, whose attendance during the present season has been as constant and as regular as clock work. Men well posted in the hog trade, are somewhat divided in their opinions as to the cause of the present change in the activity and firmness of the market. Of all other reasons assigned, there are two that seem to meet the whole case, namely, that the prices given for hogs during the last month have been considerably higher than the market value of the hog product will justify, and therefore the owners must make a reduction in their present rates. The other reason assigned is that the present stringency of the money market has so far affected the operations of many of our large buyers, that they have been compelled to limit their transactions to the smallest possible extent. There is but little doubt that both these causes have affected the market in no small degree, and that to the latter cause, chiefly, may be attributed the present depression. As the result of the comparative inactivity on yesterday and to-day we note a decline of 10@15c on medium to prime hogs, and of 25c on common qualities; on extra qualities the market is firm at former quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at the various yards amount to about [illegible] head, and the entered sales [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1863.

The market for Dry Goods continues active, and firm, and prices tend upwards. To-day we note an advance on the week of ½@1c on Brown Sheetings, and ½c on some brands of Prints.

The stocks of Domestic goods at the East are unusually light, and it is difficult to keep pace with the demand from all parts of the country. This is particularly true of Brown Sheetings—orders for which cannot at present be filled. We quote:

[Dry goods price list: Brown Sheetings, Bleached Goods, Striped Shirtings, Checks, Denims, Canton Flannels, Corset Jeans, Brown Drills, De Laines, Cotton Cassimeres, Bags, Prints, Ginghams, Batts, Miscellaneous, Cotton Yarns — [illegible]]

BOSTON COTTON GOODS MARKET.

[From the Boston Shipping List, 7th.]

There is very little doing, while at the same time prices remain firm, with little or no prospect of softening. A fair amount of orders have been received during the week from the jobbing trade, but very little has been done except with other customers. Commission houses are receiving cotton goods very sparingly, and about all are taken by the trade as soon as received. The supply of cotton is probably the smallest at any time, with a very light supply also in the hands of speculators. [illegible]

Government Sale of Cotton at St. Louis.

At the Government sale in St. Louis on the 5th, the following sales were made, viz.:

[illegible]

The Shipping Trade of Montreal.

The Montreal Herald publishes an annual report of the shipping trade of that city, for the season just closed. We give its aggregate:

ARRIVALS.

	1861. Ves.	1861. Tons.	1862. Ves.	1862. Tons.	1863. Ves.	1863. Tons.
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLEARANCES.

	1861. Ves.	1861. Tons.	1862. Ves.	1862. Tons.	1863. Ves.	1863. Tons.
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the inland freights the Herald says:

The Lake Ontario's business opened with larger accommodations of four than for some years past [illegible]

Boston Leather Market.

[From Johnson & Thomson's Circular.]

A fair amount of business has been done in hides and leather during the past month, at full and advancing prices. [illegible]

[Leather price list — [illegible]]

Pork Packing at Keokuk.

[From the Gate City, Dec. 5.]

[illegible]

National Banks Issues.

[From the New York Herald, 7th.]

[illegible]

Petroleum in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 7th.]

[illegible]

St. Louis Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

St. Louis Hog Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Indianapolis Hog Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Detroit Hog Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Grain Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Hog and Provision Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights in New York—Dec. 7.

[illegible]

Cleveland Hog Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

New Bedford Oil Market—Dec. 7.

[From the New Bedford Mercury.]

The oil market continues unchanged. [illegible]

Cleveland Grain Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Seeds in New York—Dec. 7.

[illegible]

St. Louis Grocery Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Auction Sale of Molasses at Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Detroit Grain Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Indianapolis Grain Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1863.

FREIGHTS—The following are the rates of the railroads leading to the East:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—[illegible] CORN MEAL—[illegible] BRAN—[illegible] WHEAT—[illegible] CORN—[illegible] OATS—[illegible] RYE—[illegible] BARLEY—[illegible] ALCOHOL—[illegible] BUTTER—[illegible] BEANS—[illegible] BROOM CORN—[illegible] COOPERAGE—[illegible] CHEESE—[illegible] COFFEE—[illegible] EGGS—[illegible] FURS—[illegible] FISH—[illegible] FRUITS—[illegible] DRIED FRUITS—[illegible] GAME—[illegible] GREASE—[illegible] HIGHWINES—[illegible] DRESSED HOGS—[illegible] HAY—[illegible] HIDES—[illegible] LEATHER—[illegible] LUMBER—[illegible] NAVAL STORES—[illegible] ONIONS—[illegible] CARBON OIL—[illegible] OILS—[illegible] POULTRY—[illegible] POTATOES—[illegible] PROVISIONS—[illegible] SALT—[illegible] SEEDS—[illegible] SALERATUS—[illegible] SUGARS—[illegible] SYRUPS—[illegible] TEAS—[illegible] TALLOW—[illegible] TOBACCO—[illegible] WOOL—[illegible] WOOD—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Dec. 9.

Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, 150 railroad ties.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Robbins, Sarnia, sundries.
[illegible]

CLEARED.............Dec. 9.

Prop City of Boston, [illegible]
Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, light.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF weather we are now experiencing [illegible]

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, [illegible] For sale by all druggists.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

IMMEDIATE CURE OF CERTAIN Maladies, assuming a terrible aspect, by personally consulting DR. H. A. BARROW, Of New York, Proprietor of Triesemar, &c., &c. He may be consulted at the TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM NO. 44, until December the 25th, and NO LONGER, as his numerous engagements render it impossible to prolong his visit. [illegible]

TRIESEMAR. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1. [illegible] TRIESEMAR, NO. 2. [illegible] TRIESEMAR, NO. 3. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Thursday next, Dec. 10th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing year [illegible] G. A. SPRINGER, Sec'y.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE YOURSELF INVISIBLE? See the PRINTER'S DEVIL. Now ready at all Newsdealers. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES. Great Reduction in Prices. On or about the first of February next, FARGO & BILL Will occupy the five story MARBLE FRONT STORE, 72 Lake Street. Preparatory to their removal, they would particularly invite the attention of merchants to their LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, Which they will offer for cash during the next THIRTY OR FORTY DAYS, [illegible] FARGO & BILL, Now 43 Lake street.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE Knife and Scissors Sharpener. The best Sharpener ever used for House Knives, Scissors and Shears—made of Solid Emery, and will last a lifetime. [illegible] PERFECT ACCURACY. And for knife grinding there is nothing that will compare with it. [illegible] SMITH & TANNER, Agents, 38 Washington street.

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT. Nov. 1st, 1863. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HUBBARD & HUNT, Local Agents. [illegible] Office Western Department, 128 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL. G. F. BISSELL, Gen. Ag't.

$4.75 SAVED. THE GRAND TRUNK AND Vermont Central Railroads Have again reduced the Fares to all points East. FARE ALL RAIL. [illegible] PATRONISE THE ONLY INDEPENDENT ROUTE EAST. Secure Your Tickets At 56 Dearborn Street, Chicago. 48 Clark Street, Chicago. 241 Main-st., Milwaukee. [illegible]

TO SAVE ONE HALF OF THE expense in the cost of paint, use H. G. La Bond's Receipe for Mixing Paint. [illegible]

FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER and Notes secured by Mortgage or Collaterals wanted. [illegible] Loan and Note Brokers, 45 Clark-st.

$7250 Will purchase the FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with modern improvements, 88 Third Avenue. [illegible] DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. Apply to JOHN B. KING, [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. [illegible]

Holloway's Pills. [illegible]

Whooping Cough and Croup. [illegible]

Dr. James, Formerly of New Orleans, whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph st., Chicago. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Bigelow, Confidential Physician [illegible]

A Card. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. FRAUDS AND COUNTERFEITS. [illegible]

Nineteen Years Ago Mr. Mathews first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction. [illegible]

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c., &c., at I. B. SEELEY'S Truss Establishment, 138 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

A Physiological view of Marriage. [illegible]

Drs. W & J. Hunter & Von Baden. [illegible]

Truths that Defy Competition. [illegible]

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Whitfield's Vegetable Pills Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. [illegible] THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [illegible] For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

[illegible]

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF [illegible]

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. [illegible] WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, when grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum. They are the best I ever used for restoring my gray hair to its original color."

J. H. EATON, LL.D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."

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S. T. WEBSTER, Western Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R., Chicago. [illegible] C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

$7250

Will purchase the FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with [illegible]

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[illegible]

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

Apply to JOHN B. KING, [illegible] South Water street.

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A Physiological View of Marriage! [illegible]

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[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS, [illegible]

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS. [illegible]

Army Contracts.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2d, 1863. [illegible] Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

ARMY STORES.

Office of U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, Main street, opposite Newhall House, Milwaukee, Wis., 1st December, 1863.

Sealed proposals [illegible] will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, Dec. 23d, 1863, for furnishing

COMPLETE RATIONS

To the Soldiers, Recruits, Stragglers and Prisoners at Milwaukee and camps, and Madison and camps, it being understood that should the troops leave the above posts and remain in the State, but continue to draw supplies [illegible]

The contracts to commence January 1st, 1864, and to be in force for six months.

The Ration consists of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; one pound and six ounces of soft bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted coffee, or one pound and eight ounces tea; fifteen pounds sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, and one quart of molasses.

[illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

NATH'L POPE, Captain C. S.

News please copy.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, Nov. 30, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 18th of December next, for 100,000 Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undergined arsenals, viz:

30,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.

20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

[illegible]

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 32 South street, Baltimore, Md., November 30, 1863. [illegible] FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE [illegible]

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. CAVALRY BUREAU, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1863. [illegible] C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 23, 1863. [illegible] L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1863, $8,225,119.79.

G. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 47 Clark st., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

SPAIN'S MARITIME JURISDICTION.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation, in the waters of Denmark.

FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Silina, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly-respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission, under the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last Annual Message, I have received a representative from the United States, of Columbia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult, or unpracticable, to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of this Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the Minister residing there, for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the Legation at Yeddo.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Some connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with the complications and extraordinary powers.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idahoe, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

EMIGRATION.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and all our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increasing here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign Consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries, unforseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service, on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the admiralty court, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

THE INCOME OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not be in violation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxations to the extent that is indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly paid and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674.86. The aggregate disbursements were $895,796,630.65,—leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of $5,329,044.21.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $69,059,642.40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787.95; from direct taxes, $1,485,103.61; from lands, $167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615.35; from loans, $776,682,361.57—making the aggregate, $901,125,674.86.

Of disbursements, there were—$23,[illegible] for pensions, etc., $4,216,520.59 for interest on the public debt, $24,729,846.51. For War Department $599,298,600.83, for the Navy Department $63,211,105.27, for payment of the funded and temporary debt $181,086,635.07—making an aggregate of $895,796,630.65, and leaving a balance of $5,329,044.21; but the payment of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and that the amount of $181,086,635.07 should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts $714,709,995.58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursement for the past quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted; while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerable less than has been anticipated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the question of the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock; fourth, operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; and, sixth, the operation of the several departments—of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself with referring your attention to the report itself.

THE NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the Navy has expanded. Yet, on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes already sent in for adjudication amount to over thirteen million dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion; and of these seventy-five are iron-clad armored steamers.

The events of the war gave an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in the navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power; but, while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and sea coast service, others, of greater strength and capacity, will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in navy vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power of ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repairs of modern war-vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration.

Satisfactory and important as has been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in her resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available, and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed, in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,000 men, in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000, at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation and extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair the efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocations, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by adequate provison on this subject, which would, at the same time, be equitable to the community more especially interested.

I recommend to your consideration the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing Midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made.

At the naval school the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the receipts of the postal revenue have nearly equaled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,000.84, and the former to $11,063,789.59,—leaving a deficiency of but $150,417.25. In 1860, the year immediately preceeding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,659,705.49. The postal receipts of that year being $2,645,722.19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 per cent., but the annual expenditures on account of the same have been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference are best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and, as the basis of future conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to this department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 3,841,549 acres, of which [illegible] acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under the laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad, and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation on the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will, too, largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the 1st day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure the greatest practical extent of its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

REVENUE FROM MINERAL LANDS.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation or legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of a permanent friendly relation with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants.

Sound policy, and our imperative duty to these wards of government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevating and sanctifying influence, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remedying our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary, will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The attention of Congress, during the last session, was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi River and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which, ere long, will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt; while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Augmented interest is given to this subject by actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

THE REBELLION.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were blind to surrender our commerce, which was suffering greatly from a few armed vessels which were built upon and furnished from foreign shores; and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of a new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of a suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that, if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was intended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have been passed. We are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still farther back, and, by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical connection between them—Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into the new Territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which must otherwise be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Pianos.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5th, we will open in the commodious building now being completed at

201 South Clark Street,

A superb stock of Pianos, amongst which will be found the finest assortment of Steinway's magnificent instruments ever brought together outside of their New York warerooms.

In announcing ourselves as sole agents of Messrs. Steinway & Sons for the city of Chicago and vicinity, we deem it entirely unnecessary to say anything in praise of their instruments, celebrated as they now are wherever the piano itself is known.

For ourselves, we can only refer to our many years of business experience in Cincinnati, and request from piano buyers such a share of their patronage here as our business reputation elsewhere and the excellence of the instruments we keep may merit.

SMITH & NIXON, Agents for Steinway & Sons, 201 South Clark street, Chicago, and 24 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati.

Sewing Machines.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Happy New Year.

Who would not prefer, in selecting Holiday Gifts, to combine with beauty and elegance, the USEFUL, DURABLE and REMUNERATIVE in the highest possible degree? Who would not prefer to receive such? As a present to any LADY OR FAMILY, nothing could be more acceptable than that quiet, rapid and charming WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, which is so eminently serviceable and practical in the hands of any one, however unskilled and inexperienced. With the continued progress of the last year, it will very soon be comparatively the only Machine bought for family use. Shall we send you a Holiday Present for your friend.

New York prices—No charge for Freight.

L. CORNELL & CO., General Agents, 129 Lake street.

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Travelling Community to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Paint.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—Brilliant and permanent white, now generally substituted for lead, for economy and durability. Constantly for sale by JOSEPH W. STRONG, 40 and 42 Lake street, sole agent Vieille Montagne Company of Paris. For sale by LEWIS, FAGG & CO., Chicago.

Albums.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich and beautiful styles now on exhibition. Having them made expressly to my order, I am retailing them at prices lower than the city, while I offer them at wholesale to the trade at astonishing rates. Don't buy until you see my stock. P. O. Box 4680. H. B. APPLEBY, Photographic Stock Depot, 134 South Clark street.

AMBER SYRUP, MADE FROM Apple Juice by the same process that Sorghum Syrup is made from the Cane Juice. It is far superior to the common boiled Cider. Also, Buckwheat Flour, just received from Pittsburg, Pa., at 25 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in the land has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians who cry down popular medicines, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for disease, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language to our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly, without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating pains shooting through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.

My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, the whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable. For," said he, "she has such a complication of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1862.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am here I never expected to be in my life; well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents.

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

For sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, SMITH & DWYER, WRIGHT & FRENCH.

Medicinal.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

For Females

Are used by thousands of ladies, and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are scientifically compounded fluid preparations, and as such challenge the world.

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

When suppressed nature needs a regulator.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Cure every thing Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Prolapsus, and may always be taken with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.

BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by

Dr. JOHN L. LYON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

25,000 Bottles of

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle, and you will be convinced of their power to cure.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by every druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake street, Chicago.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters

Roback's Bitters

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at Wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, W. D. HARRIS & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., [illegible] C. D. BECKWITH, P. O'NIEL, M. SCOVILLE. At retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, L. JEROME, [illegible] cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

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Infallible Liniment.

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
The great natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT,
Is known all over the United States.

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Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

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Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

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Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

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Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

UNITED STATES ARMY—MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES. Medical Purveyor's Office, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo., December 1st, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to 12 M. on the 15th day of December, 1863, for supplying this Department with such Medical and Hospital Supplies as may be required from January 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1864.

The "Standard Supply Table," which may be had on application to any U. S. A. Medical Purveyor or Storekeeper, will indicate the list of supplies required. [illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

ROBERT T. CREAMER, Med. S. K., U. S. A., Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARMY MIRRORS, the best in the world for finish and durability.

LEATHER DRESS TRIMMING and ORNAMENTS in elegant Patterns of our own designing.

ENAMELED CLOTH DRESS LINING, in black and colors for the bottom of dresses.

STEEL AND JET BEADS, all sizes.

SOUTACHE OR EMBROIDERY BRAID, in black and colors, just landed.

ALSO, by every steamer, BUGLE GIMP, BINDINGS, VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c.

BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 137 Duane street, New York.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 SALEM STREET, BOSTON, MASS. The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. [illegible]

Tax Notice.

TAX NOTICE.—To owners, occupants, lessees, and all persons to whom it may concern. Take notice that on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1862, I purchased (or other parties purchased, whose names are hereinafter given, and subsequently assigned the same to the undersigned) the following described lots and parts of lots [illegible]

[illegible]

Redemptions can be made at the Comptroller's office up to the 7th day of April, 1864, after which date the undersigned will apply for deeds of the property which remains unredeemed. JOHN B. KING, 262 South Water street, foot of Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

Express Lines.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via canal or railroad, apply to the following agents: [illegible] JNO. BEAM & CO., Erie, Pa. [illegible] WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. [illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, GENERAL WESTERN AGENT, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,

At the below given rates per 100 pounds, until Nov. 1st, 1863: [illegible]

"BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE." [illegible]

C. F. HENDRIE & CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 8, 1863.

The President's Message.

(Continued from Third Page.)

emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced; and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past. Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant on such terms as are fully established by judicial and other authority. It also provides, that if in any of the States named a real government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full; but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates wherein the element within a State favorable to a Republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element in the exterior, and even within the State.

Such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State Government constructed in whole or a preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd.

There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to propose as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamation in regard to slavery? These laws and proclamations were devised and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion and to give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintainance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astonishing breach of faith.

I may add at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, *nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation*, nor by any act of Congress.

For these, and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these provisions shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision. The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any honorable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and desolation which must at first attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States.

It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is left to themselves. While no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition, the suggestion in the proclamation as to managing the political framework of the States, or what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without the danger of harm, and will save labor and avoid great confusion.

But any proclamation upon this question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or taken too soon. Some elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently, for want of a rallying point or a plan of action. Why shall I adopt the plan of A rather than of B; and if A and B should agree, how can they know that the general Government here will respect their plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the national executive, consists in the danger of committal, or what could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source.

In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said other classes on other terms will ever be included.

In saying a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements in State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratification; and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged on this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cases, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact *that the war power is still our main reliance*. To that power alone can we look yet, for time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgents power will not again over run them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called "Reconstruction." Hence, *our chief care must still be directed to our army and navy*, who have thus far borne themselves so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to their indispensable arms, we do also honorably encourage the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than all others, the world stands indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

THE CITY.

ANOTHER STUFFED WATCH CASE.—A greenhorn at the Galena Depot, yesterday, paid $30 for a worthless "stuffed watch," not worth fifty cents. The dealer has not been seen since.

COMPANY ELECTION.—Company G, 2d regiment State Militia is now full, and an election of officers, on Tuesday evening, resulted as follows: Capt. A. B. Zaramba; 1st Lieut. A. Barth, 2d Lieut. J. Bratton; 3d Lieut. W. Schmarkl.

PERSONAL.—William Hobson of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, arrived in Chicago yesterday, with the body of Capt. Powell, of Co. C, 89th Illinois. We are indebted to him for Nashville papers of Tuesday morning.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT GREENBACK.—A fellow named D. McAllister, was arrested yesterday morning for passing a $20 counterfeit greenback note on Marcuse, at 96 North Clark street. He was, upon examination, held upon $1,000 bail, for further examination to-day.

☞ The big Copperhead paper denies the story put afloat by the little Copperhead paper, that Mayor Sherman intends to resign. It declares that he will hold on like grim death to a defunct colored person, to the office and the emoluments thereof. While the big Copperhead print is explaining, will it also explain about that $10,000, who got it, and why it was given back?

UNITED STATES PLANTATION AGENT.—We have received numerous letters inquiring the address of Mr. Livermore, the U. S. Agent for engaging men to take charge of Plantations along the Mississippi river. Will that gentleman please send his address to this office, stating where he may in future be addressed, also write to Rev. C. K. Colver, Elgin, Ill.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN ENGLAND.—The author of the popular novel entitled "Broken Columns"—Rev. James Dixon, late pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, of this city—has sold the advanced sheets of his work to a London publisher for *five thousand dollars*. The work is having a large sale in England.

PROBABLE DROWNING.—A splash was heard in the river just above the bridge, at Madison St., about half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The noise indicated that some one had fallen in from the west bank, at or near the freight depot of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. The alarm was given, but nobody has been found at a late hour last evening.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held this afternoon in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and other business transacted. The meeting will commence at half past two o'clock.

POLICE INSTRUCTION.—THE COUNCIL PET.—Mr. Dales, the person who by "a wise provision" of the Common Council, that stands to him as a sort of Providence, has been appointed to lay the first [illegible] of this city, under contribution for his personally benefit and advantage, is constantly extending his determination to be "not Caesar but nothing," in his own peculiar sphere of activity. The persistency with which he adheres to his purpose of living off the police, fairly amounts to enthusiasm, and would excite commendation if directed to a more honorable channel.

Yesterday he caused Mr. George T. Elliott, a merchant doing business on the corner of Water and LaSalle streets, to be brought before the Police Court for selling a hundred barrels of flour without submitting them to the inspection of Mr. Dales as per ordinance.

Mr. Elliott wisely concluded not to give the Police Justice the trouble of expounding a decision, the nature of which in all cases of this kind can be calculated before hand with as much certainty as an eclipse, but to take the case at once to the Circuit Court, and in pursuit of this intention, he waived a preliminary examination and gave bonds accordingly.

The Message was published last evening at 8:30 o'clock in Janesville, Milwaukee, Dixon, Dubuque, Davenport, LaCrosse, Burlington, Peoria, Springfield, Quincy Alton, Keokuk, St. Joseph, Bloomington and various other interior towns, but the wonderfully enterprising conservative sheet of this city, that boasts all creation "seventeen hours" with important news, got out of wind in the middle, and was able to get out but half of that very important national document. That's enterprise as is enterprise. Like Cobb's sensation stories in Bonner's *Ledger*, the balance of the Message will be found in the Conservative of next week.

RETURNING TO HIS REGIMENT.—Chaplain Rogers of the 18th Illinois volunteers will leave Chicago for his regiment on Wednesday next, and will be glad to take letters or packages from friends to the men in his regiment. Fruits, vegetables, butter and reading matter, as well as letters, may be sent to the rooms of the Sanitary Commission on or before the 15th. The boys greatly need these articles, and will receive them thankfully. Papers in the northern part of this State please copy.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Quite a pleasing episode occurred last evening at the Opera House of Arlington & Donniker. After the termination of the first part of the performance, Alderman Shimp stepped on the stage, and in a few well-timed remarks, presented, on behalf of several friends, a gold watch, valued at $150, to Wm. Arlington, the "funny" man of the troupe. Mr. Arlington replied in a modest little speech, thanking the Alderman and his friends for the valuable gift.

SOLDIERS' REMITTANCES.—Several complaints have recently been made that funds entrusted by soldiers in the army to private parties for delivery to friends at home have failed to reach their intended destination. The surest mode of remittance, the one always adopted by business men, is to remit by express where banking facilities do not exist. Soldiers should choose the express, unless the honesty of the messenger is well established, and the position in life such as to obviate the temptation to steal.

A DOUBLE BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last the barber shop of a man named Peckiers, No. 11 West Randolph street, was burglariously entered, and a number of his razors, scissors, etc., taken away. On Tuesday night last it was broken into a second time, and the few remaining articles taken, including in all a watch, banjo, razors, scissors, boxes of soap, hair oil, etc. In some way, known only to themselves, the detectives got on track of the burglar, and after dark last evening placed him in the lock-up. Since his arrest, it has been ascertained that he it was that entered the shop on both occasions. Frank Curran, *alias* John the double-burglar, will be examined to-day.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision occurred last Monday night on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between the Cincinnati express train, which left the depot in this city on Monday night, and an incoming freight train.

The collision occurred between Tolleston and Clark stations, about twenty-five miles from Chicago, and resulted in the breaking of the leg of a brakesman on the Cincinnati train, the smashing of two coaches, and a slight injury to engines Nos. 161 and 120. The passenger train was running at a slow rate of speed—about five or six miles an hour—and hence the slight damage sustained.

LOST HIS CAP.—Yesterday afternoon a country genius from the neighborhood of Elgin, came into the detective police station, and with tears in his eyes told a sad story about how he had been victimized out of a "bran" new fur cap, by one of the "wandering Arabs" of the metropolis. From his story, it appears that he had been attending Court, and believing in the honesty of everybody, laid his cap down on the seat beside. While attentively engaged in listening to the eloquence of the different lawyers, some boy came in and picked up the countryman's cap, and left his own (a poorer one) in exchange. The countryman's opinion of the honesty of the youth of Chicago is considerably below par, and he leaves for his prairie home a sadder if not a wiser man.

LARCENY.—Hattie Childs, a well known "stool pigeon," was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon charged with the larceny of a gold watch and other jewelry from Frederick T. Noell. It was stated that the defendant had been living with the complainant as his wife for some time past, and on Tuesday, the 1st inst., she made up her mind to terminate the *liason*. To accomplish her purpose more effectually, she went to Joliet, at the same time spiriting away the complainant's jewelry, which she had induced him to leave in her possession, stating that she was going over on the West side for a day or two. Instead, however, of honoring the West division with her presence she went to Joliet, to see her husband, a notorious thief who is incarcerated in the State penitentiary. She was committed for trial, in default of bail in $600.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon, as the eastward bound passenger train on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad crossed a road near Geneva, it ran over an unknown man who was lying on the track, cutting the body to pieces. The train was running on a down grade at the time, and the first the engineer saw of the poor fellow was when his head, entirely severed from the body and cut open, tumbled from the track. The brakes were instantly applied, but not until the whole train had passed over could it be stopped. The body was literally hashed by the wheels, and was unrecognized, either at the time or at the subsequent inquest held at Geneva. The jury acquitted the engineer from all blame in the matter, as the evidence showed the deceased to have been lying in such a position that he could not have been seen from the engine until too late.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—A trial was convened on Tuesday last before Justice Moore, which is of rather greater magnitude than usually falls within the domain of action of a Justice of the Peace. The alleged facts are substantially these: Captain John A. Hynes received authority last year from Adjutant General Fuller to recruit a company of soldiers in or near Chicago. He was successful, but at a cost of $435, which money was not refunded him by the Government. He went down to the army, and ten months ago fell in with two men, named W. H. Ransted and F. B. Marshall, who after hearing his account of non-reimbursement, informed him that they were about to proceed to Springfield, in this State, to collect a similar account, and would be happy to serve him. He consented and they departed on their mission, but were unsuccessful. A short time afterward Captain Hynes returned to Chicago and was paid by Captain Christopher. He has lately discovered that Messrs. Ransted and Marshall made another application to the Department at Springfield and were paid, signing the name of Captain Hynes to the receipt, and omitted to send him the money or apprise him of the fact of payment. They were arrested on a charge of forgery. The examination will be resumed this morning.

SELLING A CHILD.—A girl of not more than fourteen years of age was observed to be traveling to and fro in the streets of the West Division, on Tuesday last, apparently in a most perplexing state of uncertainty as to what she should do. She would pause in front of a house two or three times, looking wonderingly at the door as if trying to read on the plate the character of the people within. She would then pass to another, and so thro' the same role, ad libitum. Being very respectably dressed, her behavior attracted much attention. She at last accosted a lady who was coming out at the door as the inquirer reached it, and after a great deal of circumlocution, though without much apparent embarrassment, inquired if she were willing to adopt a child. The questioned one replied "No." The damsel then betook herself to another location, not far west of Halsted street or south of Randolph, where she effected the transfer, giving about $300 in money and a quantity of clothing as a *douceur* to the individual who relieved her of her unwelcome charge. The child is a male of about four weeks old. The mother intimated that she had been staying for some time at the Eagle hotel, and would now return to her home in Iowa.

CORONER OF COOK COUNTY—REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—A meeting of the Cook county Republican Union Central Committee, was held yesterday, at the rooms of the Secretary—S. A. Irwin—at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A vacancy in the office of Coroner of said county has occurred by the resignation of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, and an election has been ordered by the Governor to be held on the 22d day of December next to fill such vacancy, and

Whereas, The trouble and expense of a convention to nominate a candidate to be supported at said election to fill said vacancy ought to be avoided if it can be done consistently with the best interests of the party, and

Whereas, The Union members of the Board of Supervisors, now in session, will, in the opinion of this committee, fairly express the wishes of the party; therefore

Resolved—That the Republican Union members of the Board of Supervisors be requested to meet at the Supervisors' room, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1863, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to fill the vacancy in the office of Coroner, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, and all persons desirous of being candidates of the Union party are requested to meet the Supervisors at that time and place.

JUNK DEALERS IN TROUBLE.—On Friday last, complaint was lodged at the Second Precinct Police Station, by the proprietor of a soda water manufactory on West Randolph street, that some $60 worth of faucets, &c., had been stolen from him. The theft was traced to three little boys, who, after some coaxing, confessed having taken the property, and pointed out three junk stores at which it had been sold, the large sum of about $4 being realized by the transaction. The first of these visited owned to the fact of purchase at once, but the other two—named Garney and Ashfield—persistently denied all knowledge of the transaction. They were summoned before Justice Brown, yesterday, and then consented to pay the value of the goods alleged to have been purchased by them. Of course the allegation of the boys does not absolutely prove the fact, and it remains an open question, although pointing strongly to wilful concealment.

The practice of dealing with these juveniles, especially when the articles offered for sale are manifestly such as they could not have honestly owned, is very reprehensible and should at once be discontinued. Greater temptations than usual now exist, and for the sake of gaining admission into one of the many places of amusement now in the city, there are plenty of boys so oblivious to the laws of *meum* and *tuum* as to be willing to take whatever comes in their way to gain the means of gratifying their not unnatural curiosity. It is almost offering a premium for theft, though the dealers may not, and doubtless do not, as a class wish to do so.

OPPOSITION TO THE PERMANENT SOLDIERS HOME.—Strange as it may seem, there are a few in the city, who are constant readers of the rebel organ, that are strongly opposed to the expenditure of money for the purpose of providing a permanent home for wounded and disabled soldiers. They generally use the same arguments set forth in the *Times*—that if the North would accede to reasonable propositions, the war might be ended at once, &c. Others argue, upon the same authority, that "there is no certainty that the soldiers will receive one dime's worth of what is contributed to the Soldiers' Home or Sanitary Commission." Some of these individuals are frank enough to give their authority for this belief—or what they pretend to believe, as an excuse to cover up their selfish penuriousness. Some of these scandalous reports—made more by insinuations than by direct assertions—have been put in circulation by a fellow who failed to swindle some of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home. The person who would go out of his way to circulate unfounded stories, to discourage contributions for so noble and deserving an object as the Permanent Soldiers' Home, would rob a dying soldier of his last dollar, and leave strangers to defray his funeral expenses! We trust that the ladies who are canvassing the city for this humane enterprise, will make a separate entry of persons who refuse to give, on the ground of rumors from this or any other individual, stating their authority for the reports. The managers would be glad to trace these reports to their source.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Second Day's Proceedings.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES—REPORTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Increase of Salary—Official Appointments.

THE COUNTY RECORDS.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County reassembled yesterday, pursuant to adjournment of Monday. The visit to the Poor House had occupied the preceding day.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board came to order at 10 o'clock. After the reading and approving of the minutes, Supervisor Allen, Chairman, announced the following committees for the current year:

COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—A. H. Dolton, W. W. Farwell, J. Clough Haines, T. B. Brown, Daniel O. Robinson.
Finance—M. C. Niles, T. C. Morgan, A. Gibbs, J. McGlashen, S. Shackford.
Town Accounts—R. J. Edbrook, F. Pancker, J. B. Shields, P. Brady, H. Harmes.
Jail and Jail Accounts—George Strong, O. H. Alger, E. S. Taylor, C. R. Chandler, C. Drandorf.
Roads and Bridges—O. H. Alger, John Cammack, L. B. Hopkins, Benjamin Cool, C. Olendorf.
Equalization of Taxes—S. W. Kingsley, J. H. Rees, G. E. James, C. Charleston, A. Steinhaus, Benjamin Cool, Calvin De Wolf.
Public Buildings—J. H. Rees, George Strong, M. L. Pinney, E. Whitney, F. Steinmiller.
Poor House and Paupers—A. B. Johnson, A. H. Dalton, S. W. Kingsley, R. J. Edbrook, S. A. Irvin.
City Relations—G. W. Gage, W. W. Taylor, J. P. Campbell, C. D. Peacock, W. N. Smith.
Miscellaneous Claims—S. I. Russell, A. Ward, W. Myrick, G. Fisher, C. G. Pusheck.
Licenses—H. Shierding, M. Gormley, J. McCaffrey, M. J. Fleming, H. Harmes.
Education—S. A. Irvin, M. C. Niles, J. McGlashen, C. DeWolf, H. Shierding.
War Fund—A. Gibbs, W. W. Farwell, C. Charleston, J. Clough Haines, A. B. Johnson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Building Committee.

School Commissioner Eberhart made a very elaborate report of receipts and expenditures, which was placed on file.

POOR HOUSE.

The Warden of the Poor House—B. Chase—submitted the following report:

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors:

I herewith present you the following report of the number in the County Poor House. There were at the commencement of the present quarter 188. Present number 220. Nationalities as follows: Irish 115; seaman 37; Americans 30; English 6; Bohemians 3; Norwegians 3; Swedes 5; French 3; Scotch 3; Welch 1; Canadians 3; Colored 4; Hungarians 1; Hollander 1; of which 67 are insane—29 males and 38 females. There has been made in the House all the clothing for the inmates; also the bedding for the jail. The inmates have woven 150 yards of linen cloth, also 12 pounds of sewing thread. The farm has produced all the hay, oats and corn that the teams and cows will need; likewise the potatoes, beans, onions, beets, carrots, and cabbage that will be needed for the family. The stock consists of 2 horses, 2 mules, 18 cows, 4 calves, and 20 hogs—all of which are in good condition. There has been raised this season broom corn enough for 500 brooms, and flax enough for 200 yards of cloth.

Respectfully submitted.

B. CHASE, Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The annual and quarterly report of Dr. Geo. M. Fox, attending physician, was then read, as follows:

The sanitary condition of the house is at present good, there being little of acute disease, although during most of the quarter we have had a larger amount of sickness than at any other time during the year. Number of deaths during the quarter, 12; births 6—1 male and 5 females.

The number of deaths for the year is 46. Number of births 20—7 males and 13 females. During the year there have been treated 260 patients; about three-fourths of whom have been admitted to the hospital. During the spring quarter we had a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, and during the last quarter we had a number of cases of erysipelas, aside from this there has been but few cases of acute disease. During the year I have made one hundred and sixty visits—a little more than three visits per week. I have but this to say in conclusion. When elected I pledged myself to this Board to discharge the duties incumbent on me, honestly and faithfully; and notwithstanding the unusual amount of sickness and the small salary received, I think your Committee and those having the Institution in charge, will bear witness that I have done so.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jacob Rehm, County Treasurer elect, presented his official bond for $575,000, signed by himself, C. B. Farwell, John V. Farwell, Franklin D. Gray, A. C. Coventry, Wm. L. Church, C. N. Holden and Mahlon D. Ogden: Referred to Judiciary Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The last quarterly report of Michael Keeley, late Treasurer of Cook county, was received and read, and referred to the Finance Committee. The following is the report:

Dec. 7.	By bal. from last report	$76,636 70
	By License account transferred	160 00
	By Tax received in satisfaction of judgment vs. Tarrington, collector	426 98
		$77,223 68
Dec. 7.	To Co. revenue orders	$26,111 32
	To county war orders	2,500 00
	To jury certificates of Circuit Court	1,178 85
	To jury certificates, Superior Court	1,862 70
	To certificates to refund State tax refused	130 33
	To treasurer's commission 1 per cent on receipts, $586 98	5 86
	To do. do. 1 per cent. distributing $21,673 07	216 73
	Balance	45,007 49
		$77,223 68

The official bond of the School Commissioner for $50,000 signed by Jno. T. Eberhart, Albert J. Steele, Martin N. Kimball, Ambrose M. Reed, Josiah F. Willard, and Samuel A. Keon, was read, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A communication was received from the Mercantile Association asking the Board to make an appropriation for a bounty of $150, to each volunteer in this county, who shall enlist previous to the 5th of January. Referred to the War Fund Committee and made the special order for consideration on Thursday morning.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board came to order at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment; there were forty-seven members present.

REPORT OF THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE.

The War Fund Committee reported through their Chairman, Ex-Supervisor H. Z. Culver, that since the last meeting of the Board they had received from the Paymaster of the United States Army, $4,236.38, making a total of $52,589.40 received from allotment since March 4th, 1863, of which they have distributed $54,616.67, leaving still in the hands of the Committee $972.73 belonging to persons residing in the county who have not called for the same, and to persons residing outside of the county whose address the Committee has not been able to learn, though all have been several times written to. Of this sum there has been received from the 72d regiment $424.75, from the 82d regiment $96.00, from the 88th regiment $32.00, from the 113th regiment $340.00, and from the 127th regiment $65.00. Monies from the 72d and 113th regiments having been received within the past few days, accounts for the fact that so much money remains uncalled for. The sum of $19 has been allotted by a deserter from company H, 72d regiment, and transferred to the fund since the former part of the report was made, giving $502.73 as the amount received from that regiment, and $991.73 in the hands of the Committee.

Supervisor Charleston presented a petition from Dr. Foster, and moved its reference to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes. The petitioner represented that he had been unjustly taxed on the same property in the North and South Divisions of the city. It was so referred.

A petition was presented from about forty citizens of the town of Jefferson, recommending Dr. Edward Deane, as a fit and proper person to act as physician for the ensuing year. Laid on the table for further action.

Supervisor Alger moved for the reading of the resolutions passed at the September session, making it imperative upon each Supervisor to ascertain the names of persons in townships who are selling liquor without license. It was so read.

Supervisor W. W. Taylor asked how the Briggs House bill was progressing towards settlement. He was answered that the county had been sued for the amount.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Supervisor Johnson, from the committee on poor houses and paupers, reported, recommending that the salaries of the different officers remain the same as last year, being for county agent $1,000, warden $600, and $500 for each of the physicians.

Supervisor McGlashen contended that it was necessary to raise the salaries, in view of the increased price of all the necessaries of life. They should be increased twenty per cent.

Supervisor Gibbs opposed the idea as a waste of money belonging to the county.

Supervisor Taylor wanted the salaries to be increased.

Supervisor Strong thought that the county officers should have their share of the public burden as well as their constituents.

Supervisor Dalton thought that twenty per cent. should be added to the salary of each officer. He felt bound to state that the committee had been divided on the subject.

On motion of Supervisor Campbell, the ayes and nays were called on the question, each office being voted on separately. The following is the result of the canvass: County Agent, ayes 34, nays 12. Future salary, $1,200.

On motion of Supervisor De Wolf, the salary of the Warden was fixed at $800 by a *viva voce* vote.

Supervisor Cammack moved to make the salaries of the physicians $800.

Supervisor Charleston thought that $700 would be a better figure.

On motion of Supervisor Cool, the vote was first taken on the Poor House Physician; the result was, ayes 31, nays 15. Salary fixed at $700.

The City Physician was then considered; the vote was: ayes 26, days 20. Salary $700.

Supervisor Johnson thought that the Court House Janitor had been slighted; Supervisor Strong moved that his salary remain the same as last year. Supervisor Dalton moved the 20 per cent. increase. The vote stood: for increase, 19; against, 26.

Supervisor Taylor then moved the $600 again, but was informed that his proposition could not be entertained; he then proposed $650 as the figure. After the matter had been talked over for some time, Supervisor DeWolf moved a reconsideration. It was seconded.

On a question being asked, Mr. Clark stated that the city pays half of the janitors salary as fixed by the Board. The $600 motion was then carried by the following vote:—Ayes 30, nays 16.

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs the Board decided to enter upon an election of County Agent; Mr. Frederick Harding was unanimously chosen.

Benjamin F. Chase was also elected without opposition, to fill the office of Warden for the ensuing year.

The ballot on Poor House Physician stood thus:

	Informal.	1st Formal.	Second.
Votes cast	48	45	47
Edward Deane	26	22	18
George M. Fox	20	22	24
Scattering	2	1	—

And Dr. Deane was declared to be unanimously elected.

The ballot on the City Physician stood thus:

	Informal.	Formal.
Number of votes	48	49
Dr. S. C. Blake	24	30
Dr. V. G. McClure	16	18
Dr. George Ammerman	8	1

And Dr. Blake was declared to be elected unanimously.

The Board then balloted for Janitor, with the following result on the joint ballot: Michael Hogan, 35; Wm. O. Snell, 13. Mr. Hogan was declared elected unanimously.

GUARDING THE RECORDS.

Supervisor Brown offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved—That the Committee on Public Buildings be and are hereby ordered to examine into the capacity and safety of the rooms containing the county records, including the Clerks' offices of the different courts of record, with reference to any enlargement, alteration or change they may deem necessary for the purpose of protecting our county records from destruction by fire or other accident, and that the said committee be requested to report upon this matter as early a day as possible.

The Board then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Rock Island Bridge Case Revised—Motion by Defendant to Amend Pleadings.

THE CITY CEMETERY—DISPUTED TITLE TO THE SITE—SUIT IN CHANCERY COMMENCED BY THE CITY.

Daily Record of Cases in the Law Courts, &c., &c.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The People of the State of Illinois vs. Josiah W. Bissell. This somewhat old, but, at the same time, somewhat famous criminal action, which three years ago attracted a large share of public attention, but which has lately been in a state of suspended animation, gave signs of "coming to," in the Recorder's Court yesterday, under auspices which indicate that it will yet be a "very wide awake" criminal proceeding. It will be remembered that, in 1860, an indictment was found against Josiah W. Bissell and Walter F. Chadwick, by the Grand Jury of Cook County, for conspiring to burn the bridge over the Mississippi river, at Rock Island. The proof failed to satisfy the jury that they were guilty, as charged in the indictment, and, in consequence, they were acquitted.

Subsequently, in December, 1861, three more indictments were found against Bissell. In one, he was, as before, indicted jointly with Chadwick, for conspiring with him to burn the bridge *on the Iowa side*. In the two others he was indicted separately, for endeavoring to incite (as charged in the one indictment) the said Chadwick; and (as charged in the other) C. P. Bradley to burn the bridge on the Illinois side. After motions to quash, in all three of the indictments, had been made and overruled, the defendant fell back upon the record of the previous trial, and pleaded *autre fois acquit* to each of the three indictments, as also the plea of not guilty. To the former plea, "The People" demurred generally, relying on the ground that the charge in the indictment on which Bissell had been acquitted was not identical with those set out in the indictments then pending. These demurrers were sustained by Judge Wilson, a decision to which defendant's counsel excepted, without asking leave to plead over, and a bill of exceptions was drawn up and signed.

In the meantime the war broke out, and Bissel was drawn with others into the vortex of military operations. It is now nearly three years since he began to assist in the trial of the case of the United States vs. Jefferson Davis et al., while the records of the cause in which he was personally interested, have been gathering dust among the criminal archives of the county. The bill of exceptions was never forwarded to the Supreme Court. Bissel returned home a few days ago, having, we believe, resigned his position in the army, and his counsel, McAllister, filed a motion to the effect that he be permitted to withdraw his exceptions to the ruling of the Court on the demurrer and file a new plea.

The argument on this motion, made yesterday before Judge Van Buren, by McAllister, for the defendant, and Judge Arrington for the people, seemed to apply more particularly to the indictment for conspiracy, which contained four counts. By the pleas on file, the plea of "autrefois acquit" was applied to three of these counts, the 1st, 2d and 4th, and the plea of "not guilty" to the second. Although the record seemed to indicate that the plea of not guilty, entered by consent, had a general application to the whole indictment.

The propriety of granting the motion was argued with much bigor and ability by the counsel on both sides. The decision of the Court will be given to-morrow. We believe it is the intention of the counsel for the prosecution in this case to get rid, as fast as they conveniently can, of all proceedings for delay, and bring the case to trial on the main issue as soon as possible.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Bill in Chancery in behalf of the City. A long bill in Chancery was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court, the purpose of which was to help the city out of a legal hobble in which the neglect of those who have managed its affairs in times past seems to have involved it. The facts set forth in the bill show a disputed title to what is now a very valuable piece of property including a considerable portion of the ground now covered by the Chicago Cemetery, on the North Side, and are substantially as follows:

In 1848 Jacob Milliman purchased of the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, out lots described as 45, 46, 48 and 49 in the Canal Trustees' Sub-division, Sec. 33, Township 40, N. of Range 14, E. of the Third principal Meridian, for seven hundred dollars. The purchase was made on canal time, viz: one-fourth down, and the remainder in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest. Milliman received the usual certificate of purchase, and went into possession. The next year he died intestate, leaving five minor children, of whom three, Catherine, Caroline and David, survive. Cyrus Bentley was appointed administrator of Milliman's estate, and in that capacity, in September, 1850, obtained permission of the Court to sell a portion of this land to pay debts of the intestate with the proceeds. The petition was granted, and on the 17th day of November sold out lots 48 and 49 to the City of Chicago for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. At the time of this purchase there seems to have been one outstanding note due from the heirs of Milliman to the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Milliman's heirs had as yet no deed and the city received none, but went into possession without taking any measures to perfect the title.

The heirs of Milliman in the meantime remained in possession of lots 45 and 46, paid up the note that was outstanding at the time of the purchase by the city, and in May, 1852, obtained a deed of all the lots included in their father's purchase, as well as those which had been sold to the city, as those which had never passed out of their hands.

The daughters are in the meantime married, one to Conrad Schell, and the other to Simon Netherfield. Not long ago they made out claim deeds of a part of the land in dispute for a nominal consideration to a person by the name of Page, and within a short time suits of ejectment have been brought against this city to enforce this title.

It is to enjoin these suits in ejectment and transfer the cause to the chancery side of the Court for investigation that the suit in Chancery in question is instituted.

A suit was commenced in the Circuit Court on Tuesday, by Miss Calista Mather, daughter of D. W. Mather, a well known commission merchant, against Dr. Aaron Pitney, an old resident of Chicago, for breach of promise of marriage. In her declaration, she avers the fact of a mutual promise to marry, her continued willingness to adhere to that promise, and the defendant's marriage with another woman named Margaret Shields. She lays her damages at $25,000. The case presents no features of extraordinary interest thus far; we shall furnish full reports of the trial as its importance demands.

U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*

500—Chancery.—Davis vs. Tilton. Decree to be entered as prepared.

375.—(Law). Harrison vs. Price et al. Settled, and costs paid. To be dismissed.

490—Law.—Mills et al. vs. Smith. The motion of plaintiffs, by attorney, heretofore made, that the deed deposited in Court by the defendants' agent, Judge Weed, of Zeba Parmilee to E. A. Lacey, of date of February 11, 1837, be attached to a commission to be issued in this case to Nelson Taylor, of Danbury, to take the deposition of Zeba Parmilee and Bryant Smith, is sustained, and leave given to the clerk to attach said original deed to such commission, upon filing a certified copy of the same in the cause.

565—Roberts et al. vs. Delpeck et al. Settled and costs paid to dismiss.

— Mosher vs. Waterman. Court sustains the motion for retaxation of costs and eleven witnesses to be deducted as against plaintiffs, &c.

220—Admiralty. Quimby vs. Schooner St. James. Set down for hearing. Argued and taken under advisement.

271—Admiralty. Com. Exchange, Fire and Inland Navigation Company vs. proceeds of schooner Harriet Ross. Set down for hearing. Arguments heard.

258—Admiralty. Colburn vs. propeller Backus. Intervening claim of Colburn. Decree on affts. for 842.

Petition in matter of schooner C. C. Butts. Petition filed by parties in interest, and sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. John M. Wilson in Chancery sitting.

897. Hinckley vs. Fisher et. al. On motion of complainants Solicitor, Bill dismissed, as to all defendants except Alexander Fisher, W. H. Cartel and Jacob Fisher. Appearance of Jacob Fisher entered by J. A. Kendig, his Solicitor, and the appearance of the other two defendants entered by themselves. Rule on them to answer instanter. Default and referred to Scott, Master &c.

351. Field et. al. vs. Shelden et. al. By agreement. Rule on both parties to close proofs in 30 days and cause set for hearing then.

1107. Shepard vs. Adams et. al. Leave to complainant to examine Micajah L. Adams, one of the defendants as a witness, subject to all legal exceptions and rule to close proofs by the 20th inst.

1129. Hobbie vs. Dupug et. al. Time to answer bill extended to 1st Monday in Jan. next.

725. Bond et. al. vs. Davidson et. al. Default and referred to Master, &c.

1057. Christy vs. Culver et. al. Leave to answer bill by making Margaret Ann Culver party defendant with proper allegations charging her as defendant.

996. Jewell et. al. vs. Wahl et. al. Default and reference to master, &c., with leave to examine defendants.

594. The Chrystal Lake Ice Company vs. Joy et. al. Set for hearing on Wednesday next.

1263. Springer vs. Stone et. al. Default entered.

1265. McDonald vs. Douglas et. al. U. R. Hawly appointed guardian *ad litem* for Robert M. and Stephen Douglas, minors. Default of others and reference to master.

157. Kimball vs. Gibbs et. al. Discontinued without prejudice at complainant's costs on motion of complainant's solicitor.

In Superior Court—Before Hon. Jos. E. Gary—In Chambers.

1097. Frisbie et. al. vs. Craig. Judgment for plaintiffs $121.52.

869. Ely et. al. vs. Twombley. Default of judgment against property attached, $645.68.

1050. Anderson et. al. vs. Macqueen. Default and judgment, $322.05.

1694. Hubbard vs. Perkins. Same, $567.91.

IN COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams Judge.*

Chancery—423. Ransom vs. Ellsworth. Per service on defendants, and decree of foreclosure as per stip. on file. S. K. Dow appointed special Master to make sale.

Law—589. Atkinson vs. Fay et al. Trial resumed.

IN SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. Van H. Higgins. In Trial Room.

586. Reissig et al., vs. Koehler. Judgment for plaintiff $162.50.

594. The Corporation of New Mellerey vs. Worster et. al. By agreement special pleas withdrawn as to John T. Hurbes.

187—Smith vs. Schwab. Leave to add additional count to Narr by Monday morning next.

535—W. Blair, et al, vs. Steadan. Dis. D. C. by agreement.

587—Balsham vs. Alexander & Wheeler. Sub. to Court finding for plaintiff, $111.75.

601—Hamilton vs. City of Chicago. Rule on Def't to file manuscript of Justice by to-morrow morning, or show cause to the contrary.

602—Harrison, et al, vs. Wichman. Dis. for want of aff't of merits on mo of pl'ff—cross mo. by def't for leave to file aff't of merits instanter sustained—Pl'ff excepts.

571—Lander vs. Hartman; judgment for plaintiff for $49.69.

5—Wadeon vs. Carter; mo. by Pl'f, to dis. for want aff. merits.

546—Lynch vs. McLean. Dis. want pros. mo. of deft.

420—Myers et al vs. Steele & Connell. Judgment for $229.25.

—Dexter vs. Johnson. Dis. P. C. mo. plff's atty.

—Perin vs. Burnett et al—on trial.

There was no call of the docket to-day on the first call.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge.*—107—People vs Margaret Steel. Plead guilty to petit larceny; sentenced to thirty days in county jail.

108—Same vs John Garner. Plea of not guilty.

109—Same vs Michael Donahue. Same plea.

110—Same vs Wm. Jones. Same plea.

111—Same vs Mary Geiger. Plea of guilty to petit larceny.

112—Same vs Ellen Murphy. Plea of not guilty.

113—Same vs John Lorenzen. Plea of guilty.

114—Same vs same. Same plea.

115—Same vs same. Same plea.

116—Same vs Mary E. Boyne. Plea of guilty—under age.

117—Same vs Pat Fagan. Plea of not guilty.

118—Same vs James McCabe. Same plea.

120—Same vs John Skinner. Same plea.

121—Same vs James Fitzgerald. Same plea.

5—Bender vs Klavata. Verdict for deft. Mo. for new trial by plff.

Superior Court cont'd.:—

13—Prinzsdorf et al vs Elsebeher. To be dis. on payment of costs as per stip.

16—(Chancery)—Gilbert vs Gilbert. Default and bill taken pro conf.

11—(Chancery)—Newbauer vs Newbauer. Same order and decree, &c.

14—(Law)—Reid vs Villinger et al. Mo. to set aside verdict and judgment, sustained on payment of costs by pltf.

15—City vs Roger. Order of court set aside.

16—Van Mahen vs Larmon. Dis. at P. C.

16—City vs McEnerly. Mo. to reinstate overruled.

CORONER'S RETURNS—DEATHS IN COOK COUNTY DURING THE YEAR.—The quarterly returns of the Coroner of Cook county have all been filed in the office of the County Clerk, for the present official year, ending with November. The following statement of the number of deaths from certain general or specific causes during each quarter, closing with the months of February, May, August and November, with the sum totals:

Cause.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Drowning	1	12	20	5	37
R. R. Accident	4	7	5	5	21
Intemperance	6	4	3	6	19
Suicide	2	3	5	2	12
Struck or Stabbed	0	2	3	6	11
Falls, &c.	0	5	4	2	11
Suffocation	1	1	2	3	7
Run over in street	0	3	0	0	3
Burning	3	0	0	0	3
Cordites	0	5	0	0	5
Abortion	1	0	1	1	3
Inflamation	1	1	2	0	4
Machinery	1	1	1	0	3
Hemorrhage	1	0	1	0	2
Fever	0	0	0	2	2
Shooting	0	1	1	0	2
Sunstroke	0	0	4	0	4
Apoplexy	0	1	0	1	2
Exposure	0	0	0	1	1
Explosion	0	0	1	0	1
Debility	2	0	0	0	2
Scalding	0	1	0	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	0	0	1
Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Freezing	1	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	0	0	1	0	1
Choked	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	5	7	4	7	21
Totals	46	60	84	51	252

This classification is far from being precise, although, perhaps, the best grouping that can be presented. The cases of drowning are the least susceptible of variation, yet in many of these it cannot be said whether they are suicidal act or accidental; the verdict of "suicide" has been returned only where it was really certain that the deceased had taken his own life. So that under the head of "murder," it is well known that within the past twelve months several persons have died of injuries received at the hands of others. Many more deaths have resulted from intemperance than are credited to that agency. The same is true as to poisoning; this is only that one case believed to have been accidental; of suicides, two put an end to their existence by poisoning. Instances of abortion have been but few, as reported. In most of these cases the body has been found wrapped up and conveyed to the water. The following shows the number of males and females on whom inquests have been held, with unborn babes, the sex of which is not always stated. Of the twenty-nine persons returned as "names unknown" several were afterwards identified:

Quarter.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Male	36	44	68	42	190
Female	9	15	15	16	55
Foetus	0	3	1	3	7
Name unknown	5	10	12	2	29

It is much to be desired that more accurate returns were made. The above table has been compiled from an examination of the verdicts separately, no abstracts having been prepared by the Coroner. The fullest returns should be required in all cases of violent or suspicious death, and monthly or quarterly abstracts should be required. Dr. Ernst Schmidt resigned the office on the 16th day of November.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last of those fine chamber concerts takes place this evening at the Musical Union Rooms, with as good a programme as was ever offered in Chicago's musical history. Every lover of music will be compelled to go. The programme is as follows:

Grand Trio in B flat major.........Beethoven.
Mrs. Kloss, Dr. Fessel, and Mr. Balatka.
Waltz, Il Bacio.........Arditi.
Mrs. Bostwick.
Ballad, in G minor.........Chopin.
Mrs. Kloss.
Andante, from D minor Trio, op. 49...Mendelsohn.
Mrs. Kloss, Dr. Fessel and Mr. Balatka.
Song, "O Ye Tears".........Abt.
Mrs. Bostwick.
Prelude, Skizze, Presto Giojosa, from the Italian concerto—Mrs. Kloss.

The rush to McVicker's Theatre last night to see Cubas in the French Spy, was scarcely less than at the opening night. The company who supported seemed more at home in their parts than on the previous evening, and the representation as a whole was more satisfactory. The same entertainment will be repeated this evening.

The crowds that flock to Bryan Hall to see Tom Thumb and his family, are almost unparalleled. At each exhibition, hundreds have been turned away, unable to gain admission. Everybody is delighted. This week closes their stay here. It has been suggested by several of our citizens, that in view of their extraordinary success here, it would be highly gratifying to all our people if the General would consent to give one or more exhibitions for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. We hope the General will do so.

Robinson & Howes' Circus, on Washington street, is receiving its share of the patronage bestowed upon amusements by our people, a consideration which it well deserves.

Arlington & Co.'s Minstrels are attracting full houses at Metropolitan Hall. They are well worth seeing.

Wheeler, the Irish vocalist, is the principal card at the Varieties.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AMIDON'S IMPROVED CLOTHES WRINGER.—This premium wringer is meeting with an extended sale all over the West. It is simple in its construction and very durable, being free from all those wooden springs, rubber boards, cog wheels, and metal frames which render other wringers objectionable. It is so simple that a child can work it. The machine is for sale at wholesale and retail by James W. D. Kelly, No. 131 Dearborn St.; also by A. K. & G. H. Miller, No. 31 and 237 State street. H. M. Puffer is General Agent for the State of Illinois, Post Office Drawer 5302.

ATTENTION! LADIES.—All the loyal ladies of Chicago are invited to join the Ladies' Loyal League, and aid them in circulating the petitions now in their hands, praying Congress to make the Proclamation a law; and thus every woman may help to crush the rebellion which has laid waste the country, and made so many widows and orphans, who now need the assistance of the charitable, and are now calling for our help. All those who are willing to aid in this work will meet with the League at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, at 2½ p. m., on Thursday, or call on the Secretary of the League for the petitions, at No. 18 Fourth avenue.

N. B.—The League is now open to all loyal persons.

MUSICALLY INCLINED.—From the increase in the number of dealers in musical instruments, and the rapid increase in business, and consequently necessary enlargement of the establishments of old dealers, one must conclude that the people in this section of the State are liberally patronizing the music dealers. Julius Bauer & Co., No. 99 South Clark street, have recently added to their already extensive establishment by opening another ware-room in the new block, at 88 Washington street. This firm are wholesale agents for the justly celebrated Piano manufactured by Wm. Knabe and Co., in Baltimore, (which have the highest recommendation from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Satter, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and other celebrated pianists.)

Messrs. Bauer & Co., are also agents for the Pianos of A. H. Gale & Co., Boardman, Gray & Co., Sobbler & Schmidt, and other first-class manufacturers—also, the prize patent Melodeons, Harmoniums, Organs, &c. Those in want of musical instruments, either at wholesale or retail, will do well to give Messrs. Bauer & Co. a call.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My name having been mentioned in connection with the coming election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Coroner Schmidt, I wish to state for the information of my friends and the public generally, that I am not a candidate for that office. Having discovered my name upon the enrollment list of Marshal James, and having had assurances from my many friends that my chances in that enterprise will be successful, in which event I shall be called out of the city on important business, to be absent for an indefinite period of time, I could hardly feel willing to allow myself to be elected to the office of Coroner and thereby entail upon the county the expense of holding another special election. J. SUMMERFIELD.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—J. R. Walsh has Godey, Peterson, Ballou, and Leslie's Ten Cent Monthly for January, 1864.

☞ Dr. James, who has become so celebrated throughout the United States and the South, in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, and diseases of a private nature, without mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutraliser for all cutaneous, contagious diseases. Organic weakness, brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditary, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James has been practicing in the above specialty in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States, in this speciality—for the last three years in this city, (Chicago).

In the last fifteen years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States.

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential. Dec9-881-1t

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE.—The Ladies' Loyal League will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, at 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Secretary.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of holiday presents for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Those desiring to acquire a thorough commercial education, are referred to the "Illinois School of Trade," where, under the direction of the accomplished principal, Mr. J. Dyhrenfurth, theoretical and practical business is taught by an able corps of professors and instructors.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT OF THE

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. nol8-r818-1m Sold by Druggists generally.

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Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Fathers' Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mothers Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, [Act of March 3, 1863.]
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Also all kinds of Law and Military Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, &c. Address,
TRIBUNE CO., 51 Clark street.

DR. I. WINSLOW AYER.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application.

Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Ginther, member of the Legislature; G. F. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of the Michigan Southern R. R.; E. N. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; Capt. Wm. Nason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice. nov29-r542-3tSun&Mon.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. no25-r677-3m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	6:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:10 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:25 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Ac'modation	3:10 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	9:00 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:55 p. m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	5:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

Wednesday morning, 9th inst., HELENA T., daughter of Robt. H. and Lydia Woolley, aged 10 years and 8 months.

Funeral, Friday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, from 78 Adams street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, Dec. 9th, MATTIE AURELIA, youngest child of H. L. and Aurelia P. Blakeslee, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence, 228 State street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In this city, Dec. 9th, WILLIAM TONNER, aged 35 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Huron and Dearborn street, to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Woodworth Planer and Matcher—planes 18 inches and matches 15 inches; run two months, and cost $600. Will be sold for $300 if applied for soon. Address S. C. SHIRLAND, Fon du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—One Fire Box Boiler, in good running order; weighs nine tons; size of box 68x60 inches; shell 4 feet by 12; 31 three inch flues; water space under fire box; run two years and cost $1800. Will be sold for $1200. Extra heavy best charcoal iron. Address S. C. SHIRLAND, Fon du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—By Ward & Stanford Bros., 114 Randolph street, a first class residence on West Jackson-st. House contains 11 rooms. Lot 100 feet front by 178 feet deep. A large, large quantity of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the premises—price $11,000. Also a cottage on leased lot—lease has 10 years to run from the first of May next; ground rent $25 per year; nearly new; cost $1,000—price $1000. Also house and lot on West Lake street; lot 25 feet by 125; good barn and well on the premises; cost $3,000—will be sold for $2400 cash. Other desirable residence property for sale. Money to loan on approved security.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, No. 254 Indiana street, price............ House and Lot, 151 Third avenue, price............ on Wabash avenue, price............ Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—River Lot. Valuable and suitable for a packing house, lumber yard or manufacturing purposes, located on the South Branch, near Cragin & Co's Packing House; 24 feet front by 44 feet deep, docked. Also Lot adjoining Cragin & Co's Packing House, 21 feet front by 130 feet deep to the river. Also Houses and Lots, Residence Lots, Farms and Western Lands for sale. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Brick House on Warren street, near Lincoln; large lot, 45x125. House on Park avenue, near Union Park; large lot. Together with a large number of Houses and Lots and Vacant Lots in the different divisions of the city. J. L. LEE.

FOR SALE—A small stock of groceries, with lease, horse and wagon, for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of CLARK & DEAN, No. 1 Cobb's Building.

FOR SALE—A Grocery. The lease, fixtures, stock and good will of a Grocery Store, doing a good business. But small capital required. Best of reasons given for selling. Apply at 97 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Four lots, corner of Washington and Oakley streets, one-fourth down and the balance in three years at 8 per cent. House and lot corner of Warren and Lincoln streets. House and lot on Washington street, near Oakley. Two lots in Holstein. J. F. STAIR, 134 Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—Or to lease, a Kettle Rendering Establishment in Bridgeport, capable of turning out twelve tierces daily; would pay to sell tripe or slaughter; will sell or trade. Also, wanted a partner in a Packing and Rendering Establishment—buildings and machinery new. Address P. O. Box 3813.

FOR SALE—Eight hundred doz. two and a half pound cans of superior peaches, hermetically sealed, put up from St. Joseph, Mich; also, peaches, for family or army use. (Orders solicited from country merchants or sutlers. Also thirty bushels of Peach Pits. For prices, &c., address H. STOREY & CO., Box 4738, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A large supply of genuine drugs and patent medicines, of the freshest description. Also some druggists' fixtures. Apply at 86 Clark street.

FOR SALE—On favorable terms, a stationary steam engine, with pump, heater, steam pipes, etc. Cylinder 9 inch bore and 30-inch stroke. The same is in perfect order, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, address MEYER & BROTHER, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a lot of York State Winter Apples. Address "P C L," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—On Dock, corner of Madison and Market streets, 500 barrels of the choicest York State Apples, just arrived per propeller Nile. C. C. GARDEN, 38 State street.

FOR SALE—On account of ill health, the subscriber will sell his Store and a small stock of Dry Goods and Groceries at a great bargain. Said store is situated in the village of Dowagiac, Michigan, 100 miles east of Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad. In addition, two stories high, and 22x70 feet; a good cellar. Also a building with 1 acre of ground, suitable for dwelling-house. Lot is 25x88. The above is a rare chance for any one wishing to go into business. For further particulars apply to W. E. STURGIS, Dowagiac, Mich., or by letter to H. R. HARDY, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—A good matched span, weighing 2400 pounds—color, black. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street.

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame dwellings on Indiana avenue, near North street, with water, gas, and all modern improvements. Also 20 feet front on Michigan avenue, between North and Old streets. Apply to O. R. FAITH, 46 and 47 Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, Keokuk, Iowa, is offered for sale only on account of the health of the present owners. This concern is of twelve years' standing, has a large run of custom, heavy stock of patterns, valuable machinery, and will be sold low for cash, if applied for soon. Address VAIL & ARMITAGE, Keokuk, Iowa.

Strayed.

STRAYED.—$20 Reward. From the subscriber on the night of the 4th of December, a Bay Mare with a blaze in the face, hind feet white. He is a fast pacer and a square trotter. I will pay $20 for his delivery at Sherman's Stock Yards, Cottage Grove avenue. J. STRADER.

Wanted.

WANTED—Three or four good Slate Roofers. Also two good Tin Roofers. Best of wages given. Apply to JAMES PARKER, 12 State street.

WANTED—To Rent, a photographic gallery in Chicago, furnished or unfurnished. Address "GALLERY," Box 1398, P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A situation for a Scotch woman; also, for a neat young girl to do light second work; also wanted, a good girl willing to go in the country. Apply at Mrs. BALKAM'S Intelligence office, 169 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Rooms suitable for photograph rooms in the city or large country town. Address JASPER, Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation in the wholesale boot and shoe or dry goods business, by a man who has had ten years' experience in the wholesale business in this city. Address "E. P. O. Box 2863, Chicago."

WANTED—A young married man of good education, wants a situation for the winter in any employment where he can make himself useful and earn sufficient for his maintenance. Can bring first-class references. Address "INDUSTRY," Tribune office.

WANTED—And no humbug. A man from nearly every Township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business, will find in this a few thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 7, up-stairs, 134 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box 5611, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, $50 per month are now being made by good canvassers in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS—the BEST for family use ever published. Address or apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. Post Office Box 3884.

WANTED—A purchaser for one of the most pleasant and profitable businesses in the city of Chicago. A man with a few hundred dollars can get it if application is made during the present week. The proprietor is compelled to sell owing to poor health. A great bargain will be given. The Rooms are pleasant and furniture new. No one need apply unless they have the CAPITAL and wish to purchase. Also a few men with a small capital can find constant employment and good wages. Apply at 78 Dearborn street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, board, North Side, east of Clark street. Address P.O. Box 3862. References given.

WANTED—To rent, a small cottage house. North Division preferred. Rent not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month. Address Box 2863.

WANTED—A situation as shipping clerk in some wholesale house in this city, by a man who has had five years' experience. Salary no object. Address "SHIPPING CLERK," P. O. Box 1638.

WANTED—A young man of moral habits, has had five years' experience in business, and writes a good hand, desires a situation in some kind of business, either as assistant Book-keeper, Clerk or Copyist. Will make himself generally useful, and do as much work as any other young man in Chicago. Salary only a secondary consideration. Please address ROBINSON, 109 State street, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A man to solicit orders for Show Cards, Signs or Glass Writing. Apply to J. P. KEARNEY, 11 Dole's Buildings, South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A fine place in the Grove, at the Junction, six miles south of Chicago, three acres. On it are bearing apples, pears, peaches, plums, in great quantity; all of the different kinds of berries, with a good well of water. Twenty trains a day to and from Chicago. M. S. PATRICK, at Junction, or 40 South Clark street.

WANTED—Musicians. Wanted for a brigade band, now organizing, and to go immediately into the service, twelve good musicians. Address, for ten days, "LEADER," Post Office Box 290, Naperville, Illinois, or call in person at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Naperville, Illinois.

WANTED—A Partner with $5,000 in a very respectable business in this city. It is safe, and will pay a profit of 25 per cent. I will give any party satisfactory evidence of the same. The demand and sales are abundant. Address "C R B," Chicago Post Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A competent and experienced Silk Salesman. Apply immediately in person to SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Bookkeeper, Assistant Bookkeeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, or any other capacity wherein he can make himself generally useful. Address ROBERT E. STEVENS, Post Office Box 2887.

WANTED—Agents (local and traveling) to sell CLARK'S improved family Sewing Machine. Terms liberal. Apply to S. M. PRESTON, 159 Lake street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3887.

WANTED—By an energetic and practical business man, a situation of trust in some business house in this city. Is well acquainted with the flour and grain business. Can give good references. Would have no objection to travel. Address "X Y Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—To save life and money to every family in the land. The recipe used by Dr. Churchill (of Paris and London) with wonderful success in the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, &c. The recipe used by a hospital physician to cure Diarrhea and Dysentery. Never known to fail. Both recipes mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Address "CHI," Post Office Drawer 6225.

WANTED—By a middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or would act as such for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 246 North Lasalle street, near Chicago avenue.

WANTED—Two good workmen at small iron work. Apply to W. TANNER, 86 Washington street.

WANTED—Employment by a man with some knowledge of business, who can come well recommended. Address GILBERT, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man who has had two years experience in the mercantile business in Milwaukee. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of references if required. Address "B Y," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, board in a private family, or where there are a few boarders, on the North Side. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Post Office Box 1609. The best of references given.

WANTED—All persons to know that Morrell's Giant Lift and Force Pump is the best pump for all uses in the market. Great inducements to purchase territory. Examine for yourself. County and State Rights for sale by JAMES A. MORRELL, 138 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. P. O. Box 1497.

WANTED—Book-keeper. Any one in want of a competent and experienced book-keeper, can hear of one by addressing Box 2803, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Knitting Machine. Every Farmer, to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of AIKEN'S Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $75. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 129 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee. The candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical Officers. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee. Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied by one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons. The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon. The candidate must be a graduate of some regular medical college. Non-graduates will not be examined.

J. R. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General. Surgeon General's Office, Nov. 19, 1863.

WANTED—Immediately, three hundred bridge carpenters and raisers, to work on United States military bridges on the line of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, Tennessee. The wages will be from $2.00 to $3.00 per day, and will be paid monthly. Transportation will be furnished from Chicago to the work and return, unless the men are discharged for misconduct, or leave on their own account. The work will last about ninety days. The men are allowed for their time while traveling to the work, but not when returning. Men furnish their own provisions while traveling. About three days are required on the route. Board will be furnished to the men at the work and charged to them at $3.50 per week. Tents and camp equipments furnished free of charge. One pair of blankets will be furnished to each man if desired, and charged to him; the price to be credited, less deterioration, when returned. Carpenters must furnish their own framing tools, such as handsaw, rabbit, scribing, fore and jack planes, chisels, mallet, square, adze, slick, &c. Carpenters should not encumber themselves with a large tool chest. The men will be sent forward from Chicago in lots of forty or upwards as soon as ready, until the required number is obtained. Also wanted, one hundred experienced bridge carpenters, to work in my bridge yard at Chicago—wages $2.50 per day. Also wanted, fifty stone cutters and masons. L. B. BOOMER, 14 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription I. V. D. Heard's History of the Sioux War and Massacres of 1862–'63. Liberal inducements offered. Address J. GARVIN, P. O. Box 2825, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, and other new and valuable publications, which are selling rapidly. Liberal inducements offered. For full particulars, call upon or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 368.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and saleable Books, Photograph Albums, Prize Packages, etc. Dr. Ira Warren's Household Physician; The Mammoth Prize Packages; Creation of the World to the present time; History of the Great Rebellion and other popular works. C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 6220, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new and splendid steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of Gen. Grant, Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or $1 for $1.00; mailed in a nice tube, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by R. H. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—$60 a Month.—We want Agents, at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A desirable suit of unfurnished front rooms, with board, at 45 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. No children taken.

BOARDING—Rooms and Board for single gentlemen, at 62 Adams street. One large room, suitable for a gentleman and wife. A few day boarders received.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms and board for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, at 165 West Washington street.

BOARDING—A pleasant unfurnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with gas and cold water; also a few other boarders. A few day boarders can be accommodated. At 15 Fourth avenue, four doors from Jackson street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can have a very pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, on the West Side. Situation pleasant, and within a few minutes walk of the Court House, and convenient to the street cars. References exchanged. Address, with name, Box 1860.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Seven rooms on the second floor, finished plain but neat, with all the necessary fixtures to make it convenient for a family. Within five minutes walk of the Court House. Apply at the office of E. H. WATERMAN, 18 and 20 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—A house and store, on State street, containing four rooms and good store. Apply on the premises, 257 State street. Rent $13 per month.

TO RENT—A fine residence on Wabash avenue, containing all the modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

TO RENT—A handsome front office, over 133 South Water street. Inquire of CLARK & DEAN, No. 1 Cobb's Building.

TO RENT—A boarding house, four stories high; first two stories, 100x30 feet; second two stories 30x26, divided into single bed rooms, with full ventilation. First story—store, upper part furnished with gas, water and levers, and a good yard, on Canal street, one block from the Fort Wayne cattle yard. Built expressly to supply the much needed wants of the cattle merchants. Apply on the premises, to T. CLANCY, Chicago.

TO RENT—House to rent and furniture for sale. House in a desirable location, with ten rooms and all modern improvements. Rent payable monthly. Furniture $1,200. Address "W," Box 3803, Chicago.

TO RENT.—A furnished room for two gentlemen, without board, with gas, and use of bath room, at No. 20 Congress street.

TO RENT—A small house, 362 Ohio street. Rent $15 per month and water. Apply to M. BEAL, 213 Randolph street.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Timber land in Michigan. 320 acres, seven miles from St. Joseph, and within two miles of a saw mill. Price $2,800; one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with seven per cent. interest. One-half of the land will be sold for $1,400. For further information, address ROCKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 560 acres, near Chatsworth, Livingston county, Ill., containing 320 acres under cultivation, with a good house of eight rooms, good barn, stable room for eighteen horses, corn cribs, &c. The Farm is situated two miles from a Railroad Station. Terms Fifteen Dollars per acre, cash. Address or apply to JNO. STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—Valuable Stock Farm for sale, in Tazewell county, containing four hundred and ten acres, mostly under fence; three hundred acres under cultivation; balance pasture and timber land; situated three and a half miles from Tremont, on the Mackinaw river, with a never failing water running through the farm.

As a stock and grain farm it cannot be surpassed; one large two-story house, containing eight rooms, with a good cellar, well and cistern. Also, a one and a half story house, with a new barn; one large grain house, two large barns; one large frame barn, 32x50 feet; stable, 12x50 feet, with corn cribs, outbuildings, &c. Also, a bearing orchard of choice fruit.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance of payments on a term of years, with annual interest of six per cent. For further information, inquire of JOHN STILES, on the premises, or SETH TALBOT, JR., Tremont, Ill.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufacturers and others; churches, schools and good society. It is now the most improving place, East or West. Hundreds are settling and building. The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers containing reports and giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies.

Lost.

LOST—From corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street, a black and tan Slut. Had name "E. P. Tobey" inscribed on collar. $10 will be paid for return of said dog to me at office of Tobey & Booth. E. P. TOBEY.

LOST—Five dollars reward. Lost, a black and tan Slut, ears cut short, answers to the name of "Fannie," had on a brass collar. Any one returning her to the Tribune office, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A large leather pocket. Supposed to have been lost between R. R. Landon's, 84 Lake street, and the City Hotel. It contains nothing of any value to anybody but the owner. It contains a lot of bills for goods purchased, made out to S. H. Freeland. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at R. R. LANDON'S, 84 Lake street, or at City Hotel.

LOST—On yesterday morning, on either Dearborn, Washington or Madison sts., a Ladies Gold Watch and Chain, with two lockets and gold key, with red stone attached. In one of the lockets is a gentleman's miniature. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Messrs. Hammond's store, on Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

335 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

(With close connections from Western Cities,)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (436 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by rail or Sound. Boat tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red River, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any port in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN. CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
H. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
J. H. McCOY, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
W. H. & E. H. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
N. W. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious yards are watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—or with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1864.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forms a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863, Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

Cleveland and New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers by this line have choice of Five different routes between New York and Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at any of the offices of the Erie Railway, and all ticket offices of connecting lines West and Southwest; also, at the Company's Ticket Office, under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

Passenger Trains stop at Meadville thirty minutes, giving passengers ample time to dine at the "McHenry House," the best Railway Hotel in the country.

New and Expeditious Freight Line,

ALL RAIL.

No transhipment of Freight between New York and Akron or Cleveland. Merchants in the West and Southwest will find it to their advantage to order their goods to be forwarded via the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, thus saving trouble and expense. Rates of freight as low as by any other all rail route.

Especial attention will be given to the speedy transportation of Freight of all kinds, East or West. The engines, cars and other equipments of this Company are entirely new, and of the most improved modern style.

The only direct route to the wonderful OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, via Meadville or Corry. From Leavittsburgh the Mahoning Branch runs to Youngstown and the Coal Mines.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Galion, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati, without break of guage.

J. FARNSWORTH, General Freight Agent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen. Supt.
Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. IT HAS STOOD THE BEST OF ALL TESTS, TIME, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the trade, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Chicago by BURNHAM & SMITH.

A. GREBLES,

28 NORTH CLARK STREET,

Is now prepared to repair and improve all kinds of sewing machines and light machinery.

ARCHITECTURE—J. F. Le Mouiller, Architect, from Paris, has just arrived in Chicago after residing in New York City for twelve years, and is at the disposal of all persons wishing to consult him in his profession. Plans and estimates furnished. Office with Messrs. L. A. Ackerman, 135 Randolph street. References—Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., J. Y. Scammon, W. Gurnee, W. B. Ogden, President I. C. R. R. Co., Geo. Healy.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Splendid Gold Composition Watches, small size for lady or gentleman, for gents, beautifully engraved Hunting Cases, full jewelled, cost free on receipt of $25. Agents wanted in every county and regiment, on liberal terms. Send for circular. ARRANDALE & CO., 167 Broadway, New York.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.

Positively only Three Nights More.

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS

OF MATURE AGE,

Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Dec. 10th, 11th & 12th.

The Morning Levees are usually least crowded. THREE LEVEES EACH DAY, from 11 to 12½, 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful wife, the late Miss Lavinia Warren, the Little Queen of Beauty.

COMMODORE NUTT, the famous $30,000 Nutt, so called from having received that sum from Mr. Barnum for three years services.

ELFIN MINNIE WARREN, the smallest Lady ever seen.

Here are a Married Couple, a Bachelor and a Maid, all four weighing but One Hundred Pounds, perfect in form and features. The world never saw anything half so wonderful! No where else can be seen four such little people so highly educated, intelligent, social, affable and lively. Who can wonder that crowds throng them every day, and all are eager to see them before their departure to another land? "We shall never see their like again."

At the opening of the 11 o'clock morning Levee, General and his Lady will appear in the beautiful COSTUME they wore at Grace Church on their MARRIAGE DAY, Feb. 10th, 1863. They will also give a great variety of fascinating performances at each Levee.

The rich, rare and costly WEDDING PRESENTS, the MAGNIFICENT JEWELS presented to Gen. Tom Thumb by the crowned heads of Europe, will be exhibited at each Levee.

☞ ADMISSION—Twenty-five cents. Children under 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

TOM THUMB AND COMPANY will hold Levees in the following cities:

WAUKEGAN	Monday, Dec.
KENOSHA	Tuesday, Dec.
RACINE	Wednesday, Dec.
MILWAUKEE	Dec. 17, 18 and
JOLIET	Monday, Dec.
OTTAWA	Tuesday, Dec.
LA SALLE	Wednesday, Dec.
PEORIA	Dec. 24, 25 and
BLOOMINGTON	Dec. 28, 29 and
DECATUR	Tuesday, Dec.
JACKSONVILLE	Friday, January 1
QUINCY	January 2 and

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK......Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD......Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.

The popular Drama of the

TOODLES,

The original sketch of

KILL AND CURE.

NEW AND NOVEL

SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17th, first appearance of the fine cantatrice,

MISS EVA BRENT.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them)...
Parquette...
Private Boxes...

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

Eighteen Star Performers—the largest and best band of Minstrels in the country, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, and every evening during the week, and Saturday afternoon.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11th, benefit of ... Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock. P. M. Admission 25 cents. Remember the Grand Day Performance on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2½ P. M. Admission for children under twelve years of age, only 15 cents to Matinee.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

On Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

Engagement of the beautiful, bewitchingly talented Spanish Danseuse,

LA SENORITA CUBAS.

The management have great pleasure in announcing the engagement of this extraordinary gifted and beautiful artiste, La Danseuse, she is WITHOUT A RIVAL, and since her assumption of the leading parts, made CELEBRE her great reputation in this country; the success of CUBAS is unprecedented, and she will delight by many admiring multitudes. Assisted by Mr. JIMENES and W. B. LEAK.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, will be presented Mrs. Celeste's three act drama of THE FRENCH SPY, or THE STORMING OF ALGIERS. Henri St. Almé, Wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Meric—La Senorita CUBAS; with characters she has been pronounced by the Press of New York to be the most talented actress on the American stage, and equal to the renowned Madame Celeste. There will be expected—Wild Arab Dance, Broadsword Combat, Pas de Hamet and Mathilde. Grand Dance, Miss Jennie Hight. The performance will commence with the farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee. FRIDAY, Benefit of ISABEL CUBAS.

BRYAN HALL.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert Company.

Grand Inauguration Night, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st. The largest and most talented troupe in the world.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Situate between Madison and Washington Streets, West Side.

Randolph street cars pass the door of the Park; Madison street cars run within a block of it. The grounds of this popular place of amusement have been refitted, the buildings enlarged, and the Park is now in complete readiness for the season.

Tickets can be obtained at the following places:
Barnum's Variety Store...
Root & Cady's Music Store...
Sherwood's Store...
The Tribune Office...

And at the Park.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS.
Gentlemen's Ticket...
Ladies...
Misses...
Boys...

PHOENIX HALL,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts. The stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MASON, Proprietors.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. All late and fashionable Dances taught. SCHOOL SOIREES every Tuesday & Saturday evenings. MISS MYRA BALKAM, MISS CLAUDINE METERS, Lady Teachers. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box 2803.

Auction Sales.

SALT AT AUCTION.

Large and Peremptory Sale.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales rooms, 105, 107 and 107 Dearborn street, corner of Washington,

PORTLAND BLOCK.

The stock consists of the following kinds:

3,723 bags Ground Alum Salt.
800 bags Liverpool Dairy Salt.
10,000 bbls. Saginaw and Onondaga Salt.

It will be sold in lots of 100 packages and upwards, for cash. Should the purchaser desire it, upon payment of one-quarter, the salt will remain on storage for 30 days. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VESSEL FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

BARK COLORADO,

Ashore near Racine, and her tackel and apparel, anchors, now stored in Raymond's Warehouse at Racine. Also, two new hawsers, twelve box pumps, lot of cargo scoops, and lot of new blocks, lamps, will be sold to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17th, at 10 o'clock M. at the Chicago Board of Trade Rooms, on account of the Underwriters.

W. C. DAVISON, R. C. BRUCE.

AUCTION.—I will sell at Auction at No. 184 Lake street, corner of Franklin, at 9½ o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Tailors' Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

COPPERSMITHS,

Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles,

And all kinds of

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Manufactured at short notice.

20,000 lbs. of Brazier's Copper for sale. Eastern prices for cash with freight added. Highest price paid for Old Copper.

Corner West Randolph and Desplaines Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO COOPERS.—A consignment of about 150,000 ft. Elm Flour Barrel Heading. For sale by B. R. BICKFORD, corner of Lake and West Water streets.

MERCHANT TAILORS—Have you seen the

No. 3 Empire Sewing Machine?

THE NEW PATENT SHUTTLE?

If it will not do better work, it will cost you nothing, more drop fewer stitches, make less noise than any other, the noise, run very much easier, and do every kind of work as well as any machine in the world. Lamb's Family Sewing Machine for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. York prices for Machines. ... CO., General Agents, 134 Lake street.

STEAM ENGINES.

One large Engine, new ... horse power.
One smaller ...
One Portable ...
For sale low. J. T. ... 304 South Water street, Chicago.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

18 South Water Street.

Having purchased before the recent advance ... and entire new stock of goods, offers them to the trade on as favorable terms as any house in the city.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 19 South Water street, (Adams Block,) CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Business confined strictly to Commission.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

...out any detail being given the dis... say that Jeff Davis issued a lugubrious message to his fellow conspirators ...day, not calculated to raise the ... of that lean and hungry crowd. ...is only one feature wherein the tale ...doubtful, and that is, that it is the fact ...the Confederates are in doleful dump, ...does not ordinarily put facts into ...ages.

...ns at last certain that John Morgan ...not go to Toronto, but "on the ... quite the reverse" set his face to Dixie, where ere this he is safe ...his friends, ready for fresh mis... He will take good care however, ...propensity does not again take ...rth of the Ohio River. He will ...his Buckeye friends to the Lin...potism, and steal horses and hurry ...in Kentucky.

...movement for the repeal of the $300 ...tation clause in the Conscription ...ready working, and the prospect ...will be so amended, has cast a chill ...opperheads, to whom the contem... of chances to carry a musket for ...on is not a pleasant one. To this ...attributed the action of the Common Council last night, in the unanimous ...give a bounty of $75, out of the ...easury, to each volunteer. Think ...and this from men who, a month ...ould have traitorously hooted ...a of aiding to fill up Lincoln's ... But they see the prospect that ...emptions are all past, that the coun... men and has called for men, and ...ller them in. The lists of the Pro... Marshal are thus already reaching ...pon whom patriotic calls have been ...vain, and it is safe to say that per...error has so thoroughly blanched ...these men their prejudices that not ...ection will be made to colored men ...up to take this bounty. Thus as ...rolls on, self interest reaches those ...failed to affect, and the bitterest ...sympathizers in the Common Coun... vying with each other to hold out ...ments to volunteers to save (them...from) the draft.

...AN TRICK AND HOW DEFEATED.

...readers are already informed that ...all specimens of humanity that run ...*Journal* in the absence of Mr. Wilson, ...the President's Message to the se... ...gan, and they—a "noble pair of ..." secretly—attempted to deprive ...morning dailies of it. By an ar...ment on Wednesday morning among ...ers, the *Journal* was to have the ...d publish it as promised in their ...edition. When they failed to pub... ...their property in it ceased by every ...right, and we believe of law. ...graph companies have been decided ...as common carriers, and have no ...refuse the transmission of matter ...ered them for that purpose. ...the question of proprietary right ...copy of the Message that had already ...matter of sale in this city, the Message ...printed elsewhere, was already in press ...rous points west of the lakes where ...prising evening press exists. To ...pies at a distance we were resolved ...recourse by telegraph. ...ing our rights, and being deter... to maintain them, we made a legal ...to E. D. L. Sweet, Esq., the mana... Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph ...ny, and demanded that the ...be sent to us if offered ...friends at Dubuque, or ...field. The message came as of ...should, for had not the company re... ...it and sent it, we should have at ...executed them for summary dam... In all this Mr. Sweet acted with per...ness and impartiality, and with a ...regard to the interests of his Com...

...yet with characteristic mal...mendacity the secesh con... abuses Mr. Sweet for do... precisely what the Telegraph ...y are legally required to do for the ...business public. But all sensible ...ve long since ceased to expect either ...decency from that sheet. Mr. ...will outlive its malice, and the pub... ...be reassured that when there is ...broad they will find it in the columns ...TRIBUNE.

RECONSTRUCTION.

...country has been waiting with great ...for the President's opinions on the ...subject of reconstruction. Since ...claration by Sumner, Chase, and ...their views, illustrated and enfor... they were, by all the talent and ...of their distinguished advocates ...ple have been still more anxious to ...how far these men reflected the ...of the President, and who would ...have most of the confidence, or ...most nearly with the judgment ...sels of the Chief Magistrate. But ...t have been expected from the ...history of Mr. Lincoln's dealing ...portant public questions, we find ...Message, that neither one of these ...men has stated the opinions of ...sident, as to the mode in which the ...to be reconstructed; but that the ...ought forward by the President ...in many important respects from ...and will be received by the country ...ly his own, stamped with the same ...of large common sense, and ster... ...of country and of freedom, that so ...ish all the proposed measures of ...dent.

...ut regarding at this time any of the ...batable questions of State rights, ...stitutional authority, which are ...be raised by different politicians ...ills in the country, we wish to ex... great gratification that all the ...professes concerning this impor... ...ect, is so entirely controlled and ...by those two great ideas, so pre... ...any free and loyal heart, the pre... ...of the Union, and the destruction ...ry. In what Mr. Lincoln proposes ...ature, is in all he has done in the ...scenes animated by but ...ting and purpose, to save ...ountry and make it free. ...mount are these two great objects ...for to all temporary means or pri... ...est; so much in the estimation of ...dent do they outweigh all indi... ...ion, or party pride, that while ...its to Congress his own impres... ...the best measures by which these ...can be attained, he would wil... ...ndon his own matured projects, ...to listen to any suggestions from ...and would only be too glad to ...any man in any effort, so only it ...mplish the great end of saving the ...and redeeming the land from the ...slavery.

...noble manner in which Mr. Lin...ordinates his own peculiar plans ...ces to those of others, and appeals ...country in the highest terms of mag... ...and devoted patriotic feeling, to ...all personal prepossessions or ex... ...all party ambitions and schemes, ...in a noble and earnest effort to save ...and the country, we find the surest ...early triumph; for however dem... ...and factions, the blindness of in...